

WEATHER

Partly Cloudy,
Moderately
Warm

Daily Worker

★
Edition

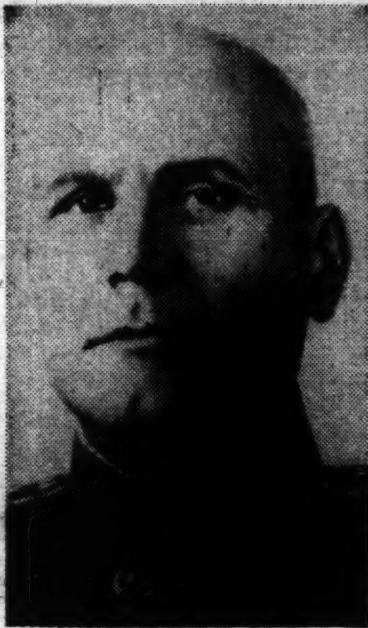
Vol. XXI, No. 189

New York, Tuesday, August 8, 1944

(12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

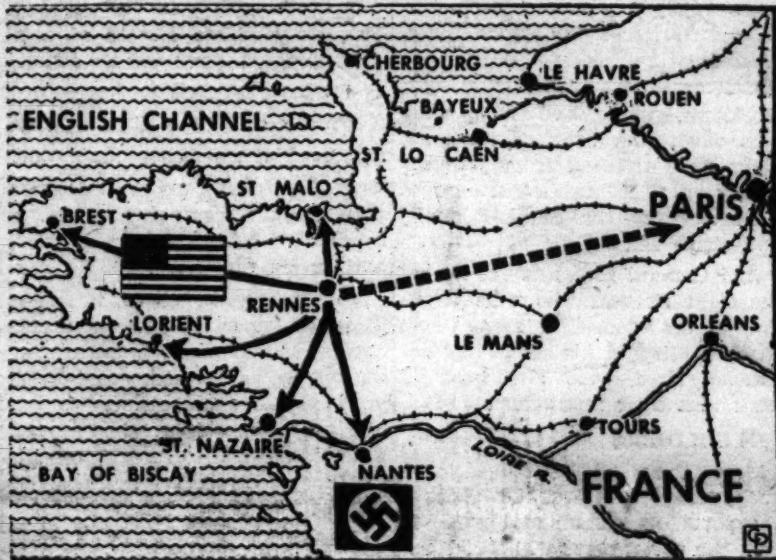
YANKS BATTLE BIG NAZI TANK THRUST

British Join In Drive For Paris



MARSHAL IVAN S. KONEV

The First Ukrainian Army under Marshal Konev yesterday captured the key rail junction of Sambor, 37 miles from the Czechoslovak frontier, while Soviet troops led by Gen. Ivan X. Petrov took the oil-producing center of Boryslav.



The Brittany Front: Five Yank tank columns converging on Le Mans have covered half the distance between Rennes and Paris in three days and are still moving eastward despite a massive German counterattack in the north. Mopping up in Brittany, American forces are in the outskirts of St. Malo, are fighting inside Brest, and although still 15 miles from Lorient, the German command has offered to surrender in view of a major threat from French Forces of the Interior. South of Caen, at the base of the Cherbourg peninsula, the British have begun an offensive on a three-mile front across the Orne River.

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Tuesday, Aug. 8 (UP).—American troops have recaptured Mortain, after losing the town briefly to a heavy German counter-attack, it was announced today.

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Aug. 7 (UP).—At least four German panzer divisions struck the "hinge" of the American lines reaching toward Paris today in the fiercest counter-attack of the French campaign. Our troops fell back three miles but the enemy was being held tonight in a thundering battle of tanks.

The British Second Army, meanwhile, joined the drive on the capital, throwing a strong bridgehead across the Orne River on a three-mile front south of Caen. This offensive threatened to turn the enemy's Seine Bay flank opposing the Canadian First Army—revealed for the time to be operating independently of the British Second Army.

Apparently not yet affected by the counterattack behind them, five Yankee tank columns were pounding on eastward and converging on the great rail center of Le Mans after covering almost half the distance from Rennes to Paris in just three days.

CROSS MAYENNE RIVER

They had crossed the Mayenne River and its tributary, the Varenne, on a 50-mile front, with patrols on the northern flank of the advance entering the big road junction of Domfront, 18 miles southeast of Mortain.

In Brittany the mop-up of the vast peninsula was proceeding swiftly. The Yanks captured the north coast port of St. Brieuc and stormed into the inner fortress area of St. Malo to the east after quelling the last resistance at Chateaufort on its southeastern approaches.

Fighting continued inside Brest. The enemy garrison of Lorient had radioed an offer to surrender to the Yanks rather than capitulate to vengeful partisans but our troops at last reports were about 15 miles from the big U-boat base.

In the Brittany fighting, 13,300 Germans have been taken prisoner, it was announced, and 3,400 others killed, but these were believed only a fragment of the total that will be counted when the big coastal garrisons are liquidated.

WE RETAKE VIRE

Thirteen miles north of the German counterattack area, American and British troops had recaptured the road junction of Vire and were inching southward in hard fighting as the enemy sought to protect the flank of his counter-operations.

The counterattack was delivered on a five-mile front between Mortain and Sourdeval to the north. The enemy reoccupied Mortain, although actually the Americans had not formally taken possession after tanks smashed through the town in their rush to the south.

The Germans' seizure of Mortain cut the most direct communications of our spearheads in the Le Teilleul and Domfront sectors to the south and southeast but these forces had auxiliary roads running due west for supply or—if worst came to worst—withdrawal.

Soviets Take Carpathian Strongholds, Big Oil Center

—See Page 3

Reconversion: Jobs or Hoovervilles

Kilgore-Truman Bill Gets Wide Support;
Senate to Get Contrasting Bills Today

—See Pages 2 and 4

Phila. Transit in Full Operation

—See Page 2

Gov't Scores Against Nazi Plot Defendants

Court Admits Into Evidence Private Files
Of Pelley Revealing Plans for U.S. Putsch

—See Page 2

Gov't Scores as Pelley's Private Files Reveal Plot for U. S. Putsch

By ART SHIELDS

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7. — Defendants in the Nazi plot trial called anti-Semitism their chief weapon against the war in letters found in the files of William Dudley Pelley, the goateed Silver Shirt chief, who termed himself "The American Hitler."

Wartime letters, involving most of the 26 defendants, show native fascists and German Nazis working together for America's defeat.

Prosecutor O. John Rogge began reading the Pelley documents to the jury just before court closed today.

The Pearl Harbor disaster brought devilish joy to many of Pelley's correspondents. And the "Chief's" Gallilean on Dec. 29, 1941, chuckled at the thought of "America's finest ships of the line kicking their propellers shamefully in the air." And he gleefully predicted a successful Japanese invasion of America in later issues unless we made a negotiated peace.

BOMBHELL TO DEFENSE

America's defeat, said many defendants, would drag down President Roosevelt and his supporters, whom they called "the Jews" and "the Reds."

The defense was hit with a bombshell today when Justice Edward C. Elcher, the elderly Iowan presiding at the trial, admitted the 215 additional letters and magazines from Pelley's offices and home over the objections of 25 attorneys.

[Four documents of secondary importance were not admitted.]

The Pelley files, seized in FBI raids in Indianapolis and Noblesville, Ind., in April, 1942, are the most devastating blow the defense has felt yet at the hands of Prosecutor O. John Rogge and his assistant, Joseph Burns.

Involved in the new Nazi plot evidence are a total of 13 defendants, including Deatherage, Sanctuary, Hudson, Smythe, Elmhurst, Diebel, Clark, Jones, Edmondson and Schwinn.

LINDBERGH NAMED

"Higher-ups" are also named in the Pelley expose.

Charles Lindbergh, America First spokesman; Gen. Robert Wood, America First chairman, and Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, retired, the one-time second in command in the U. S. Army, whom Pelley called "a valuable ally" after a 36-hour conference with him following Pearl Harbor, are linked with known fascists in the anti-war network bared today.

Anti-Semitism's treasonable role is set forth plainly by many Pelley correspondents.

"It is my studied opinion that the expose of the Jewish question is the only thing that has kept us out of war," wrote George E. Deatherage, big, blond commander of the Knights of the White Camellia, from his headquarters in St. Albans, West Va., to Pelley's lieutenant, Lawrence Brown, on Oct. 21, 1941.

Deatherage is one of the most purposeful American fascists, with close connections with German Nazis and several big American capitalists.

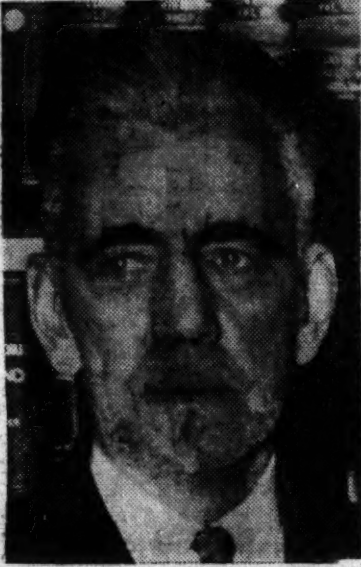
His words are a warning to people who fail to see how Jew-baiting aids Hitler.

AS A NAZI SEES IT

"The anti-eskimo (fascist code word for 'Jewish') feeling is certainly increasing," boasted the "Knights" commander.

"Army officers are openly talking of the inevitable purge to come, and the seed that has been planted in past years [by the trial defendants and Coughlin] is certainly growing into a nationwide crop.

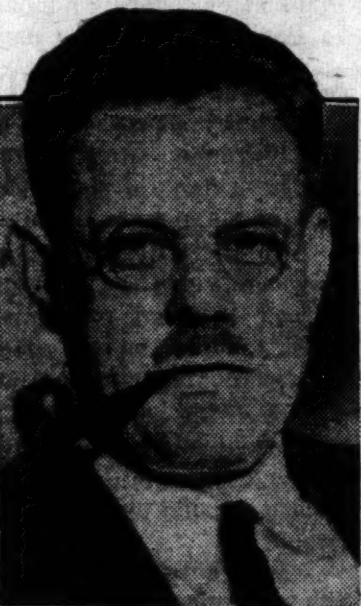
"All classes are affected and I am much encouraged at the result. . . . The feeling is much



WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLE



CHARLES E. LINDBERGH



GEORGE DETHERAGE

stronger than in German, pre-Hitler days."

Deatherage then went on to voice his hopes for an economic crisis that would give fascism its opportunity.

"The under current," the hate merchant declared, "is sullen and dangerous, and all it takes to fan it into flame is an economic breakdown, which is bound to come along, given time.

"We are following the pre-Hitler German pattern very closely—only the repercussions will be more dangerous than it was in that country."

FIRST NAZI CHIEF

"Chief" Pelley was the first native fascist to link up with Hitler. He tells the story himself.

(Continued on Page 5)

Philadelphia Transit Resumes Operation; Ringleaders Fired

By HARRY RAYMOND

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Street cars, buses and subways, which haven't rolled in this city since a gang of willful conspirators, instigated a "white supremacy" strike, were in adequate operation today to meet peak war time transportation needs.

Six thousand transport workers, most of them shame-faced and silent, answered the Army's work-or-be-fired ultimatum and reported for duty before midnight, deadline set by Major General Philip Hayes, who took charge of the lines for the government.

James H. McMenamin, Frank P. Carney, Frank Thompson and William C. Dixey, ring leaders of the

See pages 3 and 4 for additional stories on the Philadelphia transit strike.

shutdown, were fired from their jobs when they reported for work. They were released from jail yesterday on \$2,500 bail each, charged with violating the Smith-Connally anti-strike act.

And General Hayes saw to it that the eight Negroes who were training as operators—the men whom McMenamin and his clique had demanded fired—were also back to work with their instructors.

5,000 SOLDIERS

More than 5,000 battle-dressed troops stood guard over the intricate transportation system and made it clear the government will stand behind its fair labor practices policy with force if necessary.

Leaders of the Transport Workers Union, who fought the walkout bitterly, were at car barns helping the Army expedite the back-to-work movement.

The soldiers who arrived on Saturday were dog-tired from almost constant duty. Each car and bus carried two of them. This morning they were sleeplessly red-eyed and their uniforms were rumpled from their long vigils on the hot, stuffy vehicles.

A GI on the Chestnut line explained he was suffering with "trolley fatigue."

You get that way, he said, from riding trolleys and buses for twelve hours and added: "Then you've bounced around so much you feel like the original jumping bean." The special grand jury, ordered by Attorney General Biddle, is scheduled to meet here Wednesday to investigate the walk-out.

JURY PROBE

The jury is scheduled to quiz 35 persons to determine if there was a criminal conspiracy behind the walk-out. Among those to be questioned are officials of the Philadelphia Transportation Co., whom TWU officials charged with responsibility for the situation.

TWU officials, government officials and others who opposed the strike, will also be called.

Asked if there may be other arrests beside the four made Saturday, a federal official said: "It is quite possible the grand jury will indict others, but there will be no further warrants issued until after the investigation."

As the cars got rolling, Gen. Hayes made a surprise tour of the car barns and garages. He chatted with a group of 100 operators who were checking in at the Luzerne barn. He soberly reminded them they were "soldiers even though you are not in uniform."

"There aren't any civilians any more," he told the men. "This war

is different from all other wars.

There are no front and back lines—every man who helps is as important as the men in front."

"The notice I have posted here, means exactly what it says. Any man who is not back there on his job at the scheduled time—zip, he will get no job for the duration, and the duration may be a long time."

Army officials state they hope to relinquish control of the lines as soon as they are certain of complete and uninterrupted operation.

JIM CROW SPIRIT

Many close to the situation have expressed the opinion that much work lies ahead rooting out the poisonous jim crow spirit, which was accelerated by agitators both before and during the strike.

This, observers believe, is one of the most important tasks confronting the municipality. Steps are being advocated to make anti-Negro practices a common crime. Progressive groups are advocating a city-wide educational program on the meaning of democracy and the war aims of the United Nations.

General Hayes cancelled all vacations of PTC workers. A check-up this evening showed only 13 of the 6,000 employees failed to return to work.

'I Feel Like A Real American Again,' Says Trolley Operator

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—The first street car to roll here after Major Gen. Philip Hayes issued the work or be fired ultimatum was taken out of the barn by Mrs. Dorothy Hibbs. She piloted a Route 53 streamliner accompanied by three battle-dressed doughboys armed with carbines.

"Passengers practically jumped up and down and clapped their hands when I pulled up to the corner," she said. "They'd come aboard a" smiles and say, 'Good morning, I'm glad to see you back.'"

Some became "very meek and quiet at first when they saw the soldiers," Mrs. Hibbs said, but they later greeted them with gifts. They came aboard the cars with piles of sandwiches and smokes for the army men.

"This has been the dulllest week in my life," a middle aged operator said as he reported to work at the Luzerne Barn, headquarters of the white supremacy strike committee. "I feel like a real American to be coming back to work. Just a few leaders organized this strike, with intimidation and everything else."

Applause greeted the first street cars to run through the heavily populated Negro section of North Philadelphia.

"I'm clapping for the Army taking things over," shouted an elderly Negro man to a woman across the street as the first car rolled by on North 19th Street.

"I'm laughing because that trolley company can't run through here with soldiers," she shouted in reply.

ReconversionUp In Senate Today

By Federated Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7. — All legislative obstacles were cleared today to give an open track to the all-important reconversion problem in the Senate tomorrow, when the States' Rights plan of Senator Walter F. George of Georgia will be called up at noon.

Majority Leader Alben Barkley told newsmen that George has announced he would insist on his bill being called first because it was introduced earlier than the new, all-embracing measure backed by Senators Harley M. Kilgore, Harry S. Truman, the vice-presidential nominee, and James E. Murray.

It was pointed out by Barkley, however, that the fact that the George bill is used to bring the reconversion problem to the Senate floor does not bar the introduction of amendments or of entire, substitute bills under the same title.

The George measure permits the various states to set their own scale of pay for jobless veterans and displaced war workers, and the state scale runs from \$16 to \$22 a week while the Kilgore-Truman-Murray measure (S. 2061) allows as high as \$35 a week in a uniform, national rate.

Further down the street where Negro and white residents live side by side, the clatter of the first trolley brought people running to their doors and windows.

A placard advertising a local radio station program with the words "Know what's happened this week in Philadelphia" was on the back of the car.

"Know what's happened in Philadelphia this week," shouted a middle-aged white woman at the motorman, "and it's a shame on our city." Her Negro neighbor on the next door porch reached over and shook her hand vigorously.

Said George Smith, Negro captain of auxiliary police in the 23rd District: "The Negroes in this section are satisfied now that Uncle Sam has taken over. They're not going to resort to violence and they have confidence that things will work out without them getting shoved around, now that Washington has let it be known they don't intend taking anything from a few hundred bigots."

James H. McMenamin, leader of the clique that instigated the anti-Negro strike, says he has "no regrets" for his actions, but he is trying to crawl out from under responsibility of the disorder which drastically cut war production in this area. This loud-mouthed agitator who denounced the idea of Negroes working on the lines and headed a so-called strike committee, now claims he was no leader, but merely a "spokesman for the strikers."

Partisans Take North Italy Towns

ROME, Aug. 7 (UP). — Eighth Army troops hammered at the Arno River line on either side of Florence today, threatening to encircle that city as reports from Zurich and London indicated that Italian partisans had undertaken large-scale fighting to the north.

Italian patriots have occupied several villages in Piedmont, southwest of Turin, according to BBC, and the Zurich correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph reported that Italian partisans in northern Italy are operating on such a large scale that the entire Piedmont Province is "in imminent danger of falling completely into partisan hands."

No CPA Election Fund This Year

The national committee of the Communist Political Association will not organize a campaign fund for the November Presidential and Congressional elections, Earl Browder, president, and John Williamson, secretary of the CPA, announced in the name of the committee yesterday.

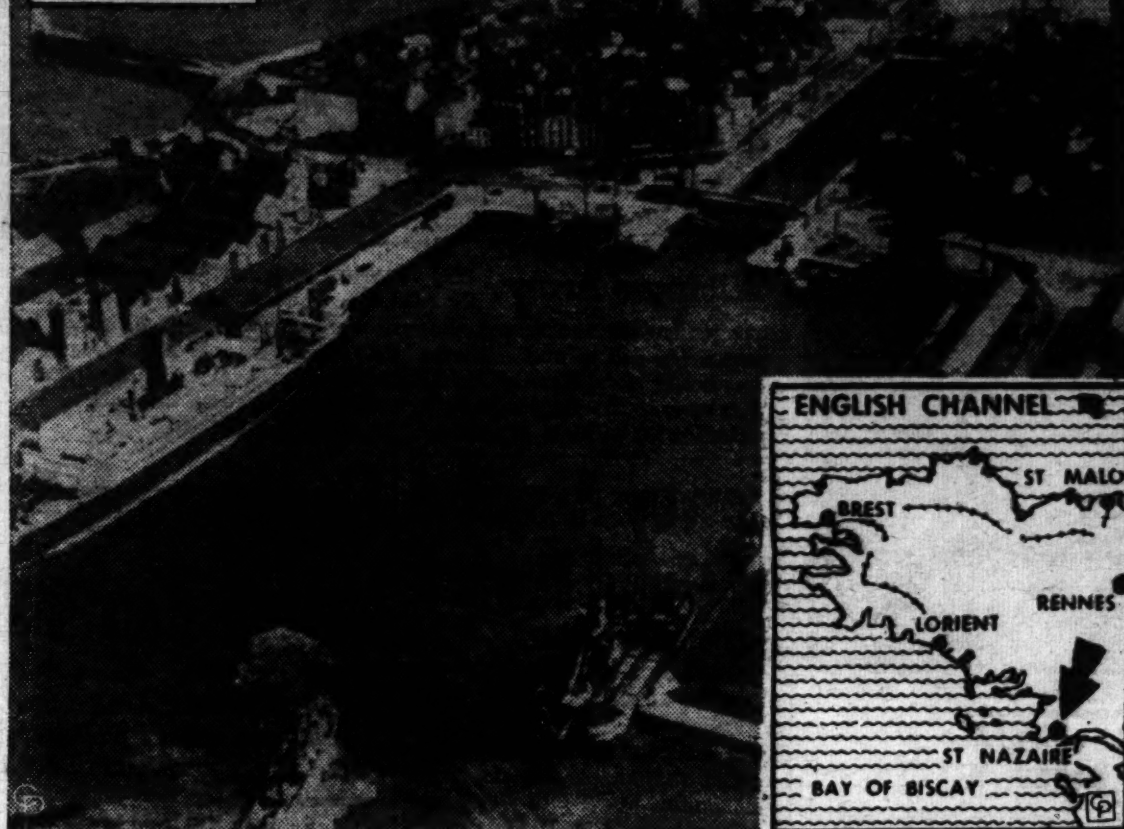
The full text of their statement follows:

The national committee of the Communist Political Association announces that it will not organize any campaign fund for the 1944 Presidential and Congressional elections. The national committee itself will have no election fund and it will not solicit donations nor make expenditures for election purposes. Any unsolicited contributions that may come to it for election purposes will be accepted only for the purpose of transmitting same to a State or local committee from whence the contribution is received, or to any other committee that may be designated by the donor.

The personnel of the National Committee and its staff will make their services available to state and local committee of the association, and to cooperating organizations; they will be active in the election campaign through such channels, and not through any election apparatus of the national committee itself. The committee expects a large proportion of the activities of the association membership to be carried on through broad civic and labor committees and organizations which include much larger circles of the population with which we agree in immediate objectives. During the period of the elections, the national committee, as heretofore, will continue to conduct such educational and organizational activities which are its normal and permanent functions.

Soviets Topple Major Carpathian Strongholds

ST. NAZAIRE



St. Nazaire, famed Breton port which was the first place of entry for the Yanks in the last war, seems destined for another historic role in this one. The vital harbor appears to topple as the American sweep into Brittany continued unchecked. Brest, Lorient, St. Nazaire and Nantes (not shown on inset) are the rich prizes the Yanks are seeking.

Negro Leaders Charge Strike Clique Hoped for Race Riots

Special to the Daily Worker

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7. — The "white supremacy" plot was aimed at provoking a major race riot in Philadelphia. Outbreaks here would have been the signal for a

series of bloody Detroit massacres in major war centers throughout the country. A widespread fascist demonstration was nipped in the bud by President Roosevelt.

These are the opinions of Negro leaders here.

Here is a brief review of the facts on which their charges are based.

The Federal Grand Jury meets on Wednesday to investigate the week-long tieup. The Transport Workers Union has demanded that first attention be given to evidence showing company participation in the "white supremacy" plot.

Arthur Huff Fauset and other Philadelphia leaders have asked that evidence showing collusion by other business groups be considered.

It is against this background that leading Negroes charge, that the aim of the conspiracy was not merely to tie up Philadelphia's

transit system, but to provoke widespread riots.

Tuesday, the first day of the strike, the Phila. Transit Co. proposed to solve the tieup by rescinding the War Manpower Commission order for equal Negro upgrading and hiring. Orville Bullitt, regional head of the War Manpower Commission, was the only one who proposed to compromise on the Negro issue. The firm stand of the CIO and the government agencies defeated this scheme.

What would have happened if the War Manpower Commission order had been rescinded?

This is the question we asked Negro leaders.

CHARGE RIOT CONSPIRACY

"Hell would have broken loose," said E. Washington Rhodes, publisher of the Philadelphia Tribune, and chairman of the Pennsylvania State Temporary Commission on

the Conditions of the Urban Colored Population.

"Dr. Mitten's proposal to rescind the WMC ruling would have created the worst race riots in American history. On the other hand, the defeat of the Mitten plan, and the President's firm action, has made me and many others more enthusiastic about the war than ever. Let's all pitch in now and get it over with. At the same time let's get the real guilty parties to this plot."

Arthur Huff Fauset, principal of the Douglas Singler School, chairman of the United Peoples Action Committee and a Negro historical writer and author:

"I was out in the streets Tuesday and Wednesday and Thursday nights. The Negro people were showing great restraint. They had faith in President Roosevelt. The minute the President's order came out, backing up the WMC ruling, a wave of joy was evident. Had the compromise proposed by Dr. Mitten and Orville Bullitt succeeded, provocations by white supremacy leaders would have created the situation the fascists wanted. Riots would have spread from Philadelphia to other cities. The Roosevelt administration would have been discredited. The war would have been imperilled. The fascists would have had a 'Reichstag fire.'"

Austin Norris, Philadelphia editor of the Pittsburgh Courier:

"The proposals of Dr. Mitten and Orville Bullitt to compromise on the Negro issue would have had wide repercussions throughout the country.

"The social and economic security of Negroes in the nation were at stake. City officials from various industrial centers have been in Philadelphia. They were alarmed at the stories carried by the papers. They said if Negroes could be denied upgrading here, it could happen anywhere. President Roosevelt's prompt action in taking over has immensely increased his prestige.

LONDON, Aug. 7 (UP). —

Soviet troops, shredding the German lines guarding the Carpathian Pass routes to Czechoslovakia, today captured the great Galician oil center of Boryslav and the rail junction of Sambor, 20 miles to the northwest, in two drives that put the Red Army within striking distance of the Czech frontier along a 150-mile front.

Northward along the flaming 800-mile eastern battleline a great tank and infantry battle near the East Prussian border raged through its fourth day.

The daily Soviet war bulletin revealed that the Red Army captured more than 160 towns in today's fighting on all fronts as they widened their lower Vistula River bridgehead below Warsaw to points 30 miles west of Sandomir and broadened the front before East Prussia.

SWEEP BEYOND VISTULA

Sweeping westward from the Vistula, which Moscow front dispatches said was choked with German dead, the Soviets captured the town of Szvdlow, 30 miles beyond the river, 115 miles south of Warsaw and 97 from German Silesia. They also took Bogoria, 11 miles northeast of Szydlow.

On the northern side of the East Prussia border they swept into the town of Saukenai, Lithuania, 65 miles northeast of Tilsit, and in a westward push in the same area rolled through Kursenai, 73 miles from the Baltic Sea below Riga, Latvia.

Northwest of Kaunas the Soviet forces took Pograitse, 21 miles from the northeastern corner of East Prussia, while south of the Prussian border they broke strong German resistance outside Belostok and scooped up Knyszyn, 35 miles below East Prussia.

TAKE CARPATHIAN CENTERS

The Soviet triumphs in the Carpathian foothills at the southern end of the front were announced in two Orders of the Day by Premier Marshal Joseph Stalin who revealed that Boryslav, last of the West Ukrainian oil centers still in German hands, was toppled by Gen. Ivan Y. Petrov's onrushing Fourth Ukrainian Army, and that Sambor, an important four-point rail junction, was taken by Marshal Ivan S. Konev's First Ukrainian Army.

The victories were celebrated by 32 salvos from 344 Moscow guns which have been barking salutes almost daily since the mighty Soviet summer offensive began 46 days ago.

Sambor, at the crossing of the Lvov-Transcarpathian and Stryj-Przemysl railroads, is 43 miles southwest of Lvov and 37 miles from the Czech border. Boryslav is 32 miles from the frontier where it crosses the Wyszkow pass. Boryslav was taken by the Fourth Army in a six-mile advance southwest from the oil center of Drohobycz which fell Sunday.

Great wells at Boryslav had provided oil through pipelines for the refineries at Drohobycz and its fall left the Germans with the Ploesti oilfields as the only source of natural oil for their faltering military machine. The Boryslav wells had provided approximately 700,000 tons of oil annually.

Capture of the two strongholds removed the last major barriers guarding the Carpathians against a Soviet drive into Czechoslovakia and put them in position to move into that occupied nation along a 150-mile front from the easternmost tip of the country to the town of Sanok on the west bank of the San River.

Sperry Gyroscope Head Lauds Efficiency of Negro War Workers

LAKE SUCCESS, Long Island, Aug. 7.—President Reginald E. Gillmore of the Sperry Gyroscope Corp., summarizing the company three years' experience in employment of Negroes, declared today that it found them up to the level of the average efficiency found at all large precision instrument plants.

Gillmore in a statement to the local press revealed that the company's plants in Long Island, Brooklyn and Queens now employ 1,200 Negroes at 28 different crafts.

The head of this one of the largest manufacturing firms in the New York area said that the company's original proposal to hire Negroes

"received with doubts by the supervisors and in some cases by employees and even threats of trouble from some groups of white workers."

"The threats never materialized, the doubts disappeared and were succeeded by friendliness and co-operation in helping the Negro to learn his new job and to progress to a better one," Gillmore went on.

"I know of no instance where the Negro worker is not judged entirely on the basis of his competency and without consciousness of his race. Upgrading and promotion of the colored employee is, therefore, carried out in exactly the same manner

and to the same rules as for the white employees."

CREDITS CIO UNION

Gillmore gave much of the credit to the CIO union which holds the contract with the company referring to it as "our union."

"A similar change of attitude is taking place in our union, Local 459, United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. There were misgivings at first but they have disappeared and in their place there has come really sincere and courteous cooperative and mutual support. Out of our 300 or so shop stewards, 22 are Negroes.



A Single Army: CIO Transit Union leaders and members of the armed forces joined hands in Philadelphia to crush the anti-Negro transit strike which raised havoc with war production and slowed the city down literally to a walk. At left: Soldiers guard a bus driver who heeded the call to work. Above: TWU shop stewards and executive board members at a meeting at the Broadwood Hotel Sunday night applaud a message to the President. The letter praised his swift orders to take over the lines and denounced the race-strike instigators. Evidence is beginning to emerge of important PTC officials allegedly involved in the walkout.

Phila. Crisis Didn't Bother GOP Governor

By BENJAMIN DAVIS, Jr.

Where was Governor Martin, of Pennsylvania, when the lights of democracy temporarily went out in Philadelphia? Where was he when the war effort and national unity received perhaps the severest blow since Pearl Harbor?

The answer has been trumpeted throughout the nation by the newspapers. Gov. Martin, with 25 other Republican governors, was in St. Louis fiddling partisan politics while Rome burned. The attitude of the Republican strategists toward such disasters as the fifth column inspired strike against the nation and the government was aptly shown by the comment of Gov. Dewey. Said he, "no matter the turn of the war, we're going to win the elections." A statesman would have said just the opposite: "no matter who happens to win the election, we must win the war."

Of all things, the Republican governors were working out a platform for "states rights," for destroying the national government, for bitterly attacking the President who had to take a hand in Philadelphia and correct that international disgrace. If Gov. Martin believed so much in States Rights, why didn't he at least raise his



voice to see that this sinister threat to the war effort was put down by the state? An what of the Republican mayor, Bernard Samuel?

What have these little men who play little politics to say now about the President of the United States whose firm action saved the day? What have they to say about the CIO, whom they continuously libel, one of whose outstanding leaders Michael J. Quill, went to Philadelphia and upheld the constitutional effort rights of Negroes and placed above all else the war effort of the nation?

How can the Negro people put their faith in the "states rights" platform of Gov. Dewey when they saw the complete bankruptcy of this platform in the Philadelphia situation? How can any American, who places victory in the war and in the peace, take chances on the partisan Republican fiddlers?

Thank goodness, President Roosevelt's win-the-war policies prevailed—to the benefit of the Negro people, the war effort and national unity. Thank goodness, Dewey is not president of the United States, and—in the name of the American people—won't be!

Where was Gov. Martin?

News Capsules

Special Service to A GI

A \$10 bill blew out of Pvt. Edward R. Clie's hand while the soldier was trainbound near Oklahoma City for a port of embarkation. Pvt. Clie, who had only \$1 left, told his troubles to Russell McClain, the train conductor, who promised to look for the ten spot as soon as possible. Sure enough, McClain stopped the train on the trip back and found the bill in a field. The money is now on its way to Pvt. Clie.

The inventor of the world's greatest calculator described himself yesterday as a "lazy" man. Cmdr. Howard H. Aiken, whose "sugarbrain" can add or subtract in 3 seconds and figure out the answers to problems never solved before, said he invented the machine because he didn't like to work on paper. The machine is 51

feet long, 8 feet high and one foot deep, with 500 miles of wire, 3,000,000 wire connections and 72 adding machines. In 19 hours the machine solved a problem that took four girl experts three weeks to do.

After almost a week's deliberation Charles Chaplin and his wife, Oona O'Neill Chaplin, named their infant daughter Geraldine.

Four radium needles valued at \$700 were recovered in Salt Lake City this weekend when a doctor who accidentally tossed them into a wastebasket hastily called the director of wastepaper salvage. The needles were found after a radium locator spotted them in a railroad box car—covered by 19 tons of paper.

Dewey Assailed At Guild Parley

By LOUISE MITCHELL

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 7.—Gov. Dewey is Herbert Hoover's "Little Sir Echo" and the Republican program will return the nation to the days of the Anacosta Flats, President Milton Murray of the American Newspaper Guild told the opening session of the 11th annual convention here today.

Murray urged delegates to disregard party labels and consider "what the candidate stands for." The test of a candidate, he said, is whether he believes in "liberalism or the reaction of Hooverism."

Political action is labor's weapon to protect its economic gains and the general welfare of the nation, "without it, our hands will be tied behind our backs," he warned.

The convention will consider political endorsements tomorrow. The membership has been polled as to whether the union should go on record for a candidate although the results are not binding on the convention. Murray made it clear, though he did not back any candidate, that labor had but one choice and that was Roosevelt.

The President should be judged, Murray asserted, on his record of achievement for the common people. Dewey is identified with a program of unemployment and union smashing, he said.

Mel J. Heinritz, secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin CIO Industrial Union Council, also told the morning session that labor's interests coincided with the rest of the nation's and that the election of Roosevelt "who is fighting for unity at home and unity abroad among our allies," is imperative for postwar peace and plenty.

Among labor's enemies, Heinritz said, "we find those who would divide Negro and white, Jew and gentile, those who backed the Smith-Connolly bill, those who want high taxes for the people, those who robbed our soldiers of the vote and those who want economic chaos and negotiated peace."

He expressed the hope the ANG would join other CIO internationals in endorsing Roosevelt. He lauded the union war activities.

CIO President Philip Murray in a message greeting the convention was confident the ANG would draw up a program to redound to the credit of its members and the CIO. Other messages were sent by Emil Rieve, R. J. Thomas, George Addes and Woodruff Randolph.

A flag with a star for 4,000 newspaper men hangs in the convention hall.

U.S.-British Oil

Commission Set Up

An International Oil Commission, initiated by an agreement between the United States and Great Britain, will probably be established this week, according to yesterday's New York Times.

Communists in Phila. Lived Up to Tradition

By WALTER LOWENFELLS

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7. — At 4 a.m. Tuesday, the "white supremacy" plotters opened their blitz on the Philadelphia Transit System. At 7 a.m. the Communist Political Association swung into action.

The Communists lived up to their traditional years of struggle for the unity of Negro and white people. More than 100,000 people were directly contacted in both white and Negro neighborhoods; hundreds of city leaders in trade unions and social and civic organizations were reached.

The Communists exposed the conspiracy behind the transit tie-up; nailed the race-bigotry issue; proved that the Negroes and organized labor had a common stake in the fight to crush the fascist plot; answered the partisan politicians who spread falsehoods about the CIO.

NEGRO COMMUNISTS ROLE

Negro Communists played a particularly inspiring role.

Tension was high the first nights of the strike; minor racial clashes, windows smashed, heads clubbed.

The restraint of the Negro people, their confidence in the President and the work of many organizations helped to ease the strain. In the neighborhoods where the Communists were active, disturbances were at a minimum.

The Communists' clubs were mobilized night and day throughout the week. They distributed over 100,000 leaflets and 25,000 reprints of Thursday's Daily Worker editorial.

On Broad St. and in South and North Philadelphia, people read the Communists leaflets eagerly.

AVERT CLASHES

Many individual Communists helped to avert potential riots. Sam Lee, Negro Communist leader, and president of the Sam Lee Club, was told by a neighbor Thursday evening:

"Mr. Lee, there are 18 young Negro boys being misled to arm themselves with bricks and pick axes down the street. Mr. Lee, I think you should see what is going on."

Sam Lee spoke with the boys. The 18 threw away their "weapons," and disbanded.

The next day several of them came in a group to his house.

"Thank you, Mr. Lee, for what

you did last night," they told him.

Communists helped to organize along with many other groups, dozens of community interracial meetings.

Throughout the city the Daily Worker acted like a searchlight to clarify the underlying company complicity in the plot. Newspapermen and broadcasting editors visited the Daily Worker office for editorial facts.

On one South St. corner, Saturday night, 5,000 leaflets were handed out by four Negro and two white Communist club members. They ran out of The Worker after 100 copies had been sold in the first half hour. Throughout the city, 2,500 additional copies of The Worker were sold.

"The Communists recognized immediately," said John Devine, Philadelphia CPA secretary, "that the fascists wanted to provoke another Detroit riot in Philadelphia. Our Communist club members helped avert such a tragedy. They are now working untiringly to unify Negro and white workers for the final push in the war, and to bring more democracy to more people, Negro and white."

Barkley Vote 7 Times That of 6 Opponents

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 7 (UP).—Additional returns today from precincts not tabulated in Kentucky's primary when counting halted at midnight Saturday confirmed the overwhelming victory of Sen. Alben W. Barkley, Democratic majority leader, in his contest for renomination.

In an exceptionally light election, Barkley polled more than seven times as many votes as the combined total of his six opponents.

James Park, Lexington attorney and former state legislator, won the Republican Senatorial nomination with a vote more than twice that of his nearest opponent in a field of four.

COMING:

Special Four-Page Election Supplement

The Crucial Three Months of the Elections

By EUGENE DENNIS

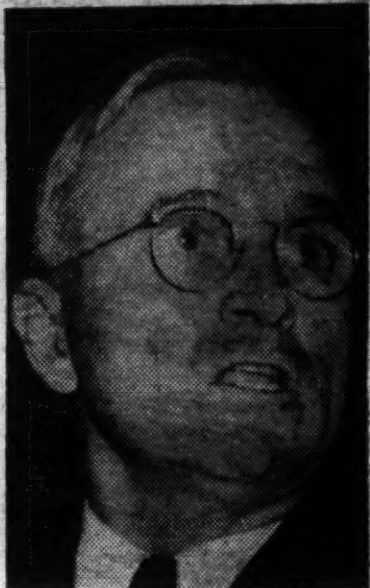
Vice-President of the C.P.A.

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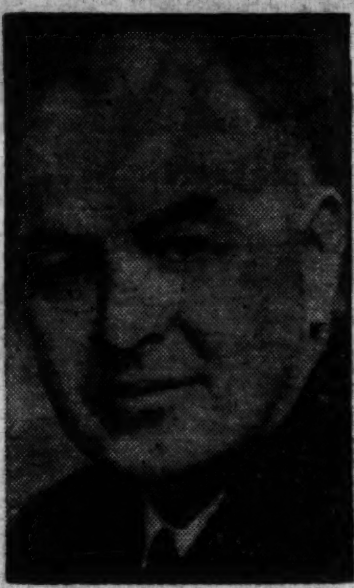
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Rail Union Spurs Labor Drive Behind Kilgore-Truman Measure

Opening a drive for the Kilgore-Truman Bill, the Railway Labor Executives' Association, representing AFL and Brotherhood unions with over a million members, warned that "disorganization in production" is already evident because of the absence of reconversion legislation.

The statement of the railway union chiefs was made public in their official organ, Labor. It was made in connection with their telegram demanding that the Senate Military Affairs Committee take up the Kilgore-Truman Bill. The Bill has since been read out and goes on the floor for debate today.

WARNS OF BREAKDOWN

"Three months have passed since the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Railway Labor Executives' Association called upon Congress to enact legislation to deal with the problems of war and the transition to peace," declared the statement.

"The disorganization in production we then predicted has already begun."

The statement went on to warn that "solution does not lie in hysteria but in constructive plans for maintaining and expanding production and employment."

"These necessary measures are provided in the Kilgore Bill, S. 1893, now before the Military Affairs Committee."

"The talk of full employment without such a plan is demagoguery which will not fool the American worker or farmer."

The statement lashes out against the "state's rights" issue raised by Republicans and polltax Democrats as false.

"Self-created obstacles such as the false issue of state's rights, parliamentary evasions and the substitution of empty measures, such as Senator George's Bill, will not prevent the American people from recognizing the true position

of the Senate and the individual members on this legislation."

"The American people will judge its Senators by their votes on this measure on how they stand for winning the war quickly and insuring a prosperous peace of full employment with basic guarantees to all American workers, farmers and business men."

The attitude expressed by the railway union heads approximates the attitude of the AFL, CIO, and the National Farmers Union, also cooperating in this all-inclusive labor front behind the bill.

Similar statement have been issued, by Presidents Philip Murray

and William Green. Back of those statements are thousands of telegrams and letters to Majority leaders Barkley and Mobilization Director James P. Byrnes and the Senators of all states, demanding support of the Kilgore-Truman Bill. Labor support for the measure is stretching from the most conservative to the most advanced, transcending all dividing lines.

Evidence is mounting that organized labor is becoming alarmed and aroused over the absence of reconversion and job security legislation. But active pressure for the Kilgore-Truman Bill is only now getting into stride.

Little Man Dewey Looks Ahead —Toward Mass Unemployment

By ROBERT MINOR

Aside from the biggest events on the military fronts, the most important news is the statement by Dewey of his economic perspective in an interview published Sunday by three New York papers, the Times, the Herald Tribune, and the Journal-American in practically identical language.

"I think everyone recognizes there will be a substantial overall reduction in production when the war in Europe is over—a very substantial one, over all and nationally. Of course, etc., etc., but the overall picture will decline and decline very substantially."

This is at last Dewey's avowal of his program in economic terms, and economics is the crucible of politics. That this was the logic of Dewey's hedging on the nation's policy of alliance in war cooperation with its Allies in opening a vast world market after the war—is not news. The only thing new is that he puts it into plain words at last. Nor can he say he was "misquoted" as usual, or that he means only a momentary reconversion period, for his present words are the only logical continuation of his 1940 statements that it was a mistake to recognize Russia and that we should have no "deals" with Russia. Consistently Dewey asks us to face iso-

lation, abandonment of an organized world market, scrapping of a large section of our industrial plant, tens of millions of unemployed. The little man is a fanatic, subversive, a menace to the greatest capitalist state in the world.

England Has Quiet Robot Bomb Night

LONDON, Aug. 7 (UP).—So Southern England enjoyed one of its quietest nights in two months last night with but only a few of the Nazi robot bombs launched against the island and only a small proportion of those getting past coastal and fighter plane defenses. The attack was renewed today, also on a greatly reduced scale.

The Hooverism in the Republican postwar program is emerging in all its ugliness as debate upon two reconversion bills comes up before the Senate today. The Republicans and several polltax Democrats are lining up behind the George-Vandenberg Bill. The win-the-war, win-the-peace forces are lining up for the Kilgore-Truman-Murray measure which was voted out from the Senate's Military Affairs Committee.

The bills point to two widely-separated paths of postwar economy. One to full and planned utilization of America's productive resources for full employment and higher living standards; the other towards complete reliance upon the automatic working out of all problems under "free enterprise," with unemployment recognized as inevitable and the individual problem of each American.

THE TWO BILLS

A comparison of some of the provisions of the two bills shows plainly what the choice is:

1. The Kilgore Bill regards the human aspects as part of the reconversion program in general and imperative if the foundation for an orderly and expanded home economy is to be laid. The bill provides for federally-paid jobless compensation to all who lose employment during the transition from war to peacetime production, ranging to \$35 a week, but in no case above 75 percent of the regular pay. It further provides transportation expenses (up to \$200) to original homes and expenses for vocational retraining. Mustering out pay for veterans ranges, according to dependents and length of service to a maximum of \$1,050. Those benefits would be in effect for two years after the end of hostilities.

THE WAY BACK

The George Bill leaves unemployment compensation to the states, holding to the sacredness of "state's rights" and the right to limit jobless pay to the little that it allowed under the regular insurance schemes now in effect. The George Bill merely provides for federal guarantees for the solvency of the state funds through non-interest bearing loans. Because the whole question of unemployment compensation is of secondary interest to them, the forces behind the George Bill are seeking to separate consideration on reconversion into three parts. The

contract termination and surplus property disposal aspects could be quickly railroaded through to the satisfaction of certain reactionary business circles, while the jobless pay part would be sidetracked to repose in some committee as cutbacks and unemployment mount.

2. The Kilgore Bill calls for a joint labor-management-government-agriculture advisory set-up on the administration of the entire reconversion program. The George forces have not only omitted such provision but attack the Kilgore proposal as laying the ground for "another NRA" after the war. They especially dispute the right of labor to have even an advisory say in reconversion policy.

3. The Kilgore Bill would set up an overall agency to coordinate the program and plan peacetime employment. The George forces, although originally favoring an overall program have now split the program and dissociated the problems under it. Overall planning conflicts with their "state's rights" policy.

4. The Kilgore Bill calls for disposal of government-owned surplus property in such a way as to further the basic program of full production and full employment and to prevent monopolists from hogging it. The George Bill, under the guise of letting private enterprise take its course, would let surplus disposal run without regard for the national interest.

5. The Kilgore Bill calls for a study of the guaranteed annual pay proposal that has been advanced by labor, to determine to what extent it would stimulate full postwar employment. The George Bill opposes proposals in line with the anti-labor sentiments of its backers.

6. The Kilgore Bill would provide for a Bureau of Programs and Projects to draft useful public projects to fill in where private enterprise is behind in providing employment. The George forces would leave such problems to the discretion of the states.

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In the next nine years, Pelley sowed seeds of hate from coast to coast with millions of pieces of

anti-Jewish, anti-Negro and anti-democratic literature from his presses in Asheville and later in Noblesville, Ind.

His Silver Shirts and the German-American Bund became the vanguard of the scattered fascist movements in America, which they sought to unite.

SHIRTERS AND FIRSTERS

And the Silver Shirts worked closely also with the America First Committee, led by Gen. Wood, as Hitler came closer to America.

Many letters tell of the work with the Firsters.

"I think the booklet will go well, and especially among the America First members . . . to prepare them for 'J-Day,'" said Deatherage in a letter to Pelley's headquarters in October, 1941, about a Silver Shirt pamphlet about the Jews.

"I'm anti-Semitic and proud of it, and I believe most of our committee is," said Garland P. Alderman, executive secretary of the America First Committee in Pontiac, Mich., and a leader of the pro-Nazi National Workers League, in a letter to Pelley on June 20, 1941.

Gen. Wood's name stood out boldly on the America First sta-

tionary on which the letter was written.

"I'm betting on Pelley and his Silver Shirts," added Alderman in another letter, enclosing a list of prospective Pelley magazine subscribers.

Lindbergh's ties with the fascists were indicated in a letter to the Pelley office in April, 1941, in which Alderman said:

"Thanks for Lindbergh's praise! Keep up the good work."

In return Pelley's assistant, Roy Zachary, who once publicly urged the assassination of President Roosevelt, wrote a letter thanking Alderman for his support.

Lindbergh's anti-war, anti-Jewish speech at Des Moines in September, 1941, gave Pelley ammunition. Letters to the "Chief" from Ellis O. Jones of the National Copperheads and other defendants told of distributing bulk quantities of the anti-Semitic speech.

The trial is reaching a hot stage. Evidence given earlier was preparatory to the more damning stuff now being admitted, and the stuff still to come.

This evidence is particularly damning because 95 percent of it is dated since June 28, 1940, when the present sedition statute was passed.

Notice to Subscribers

CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

If you are moving to a new address, please give us two weeks notice of the address change. When sending notice please include old and new address.

NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

ALLOW TWO WEEKS FOR ENTRY

All soldiers, with APO numbers, are required to send us personal, written requests, if they desire subscriptions.



A Single Army: CIO Transit Union leaders and members of the armed forces joined hands in Philadelphia to crush the anti-Negro transit strike which raised havoc with war production and slowed the city down literally to a walk. At left: Soldiers guard a bus driver who heeded the call to work. Above: TWU shop stewards and executive board members at a meeting at the Broadwood Hotel Sunday night applaud a message to the President. The letter praised his swift orders to take over the lines and denounced the race-strike instigators. Evidence is beginning to emerge of important PTC officials allegedly involved in the walkout.

Phila. Crisis Didn't Bother GOP Governor

By BENJAMIN DAVIS, Jr.

Where was Governor Martin, of Pennsylvania, when the lights of democracy temporarily went out in Philadelphia? Where was he when the war effort and national unity received perhaps the severest blow since Pearl Harbor?

The answer has been trumpeted throughout the nation by the newspapers. Gov. Martin, with 25 other Republican governors, was in St. Louis fiddling partisan politics while Rome burned. The attitude of the Republican strategists toward such disasters as the fifth column inspired strike against the nation and the government was aptly shown by the comment of Gov. Dewey. Said he, "no matter the turn of the war, we're going to win the elections." A statesman would have said just the opposite: "no matter who happens to win the election, we must win the war."

Of all things, the Republican governors were working out a platform for "states rights," for destroying the national government, for bitterly attacking the President who had to take a hand in Philadelphia and correct that international disgrace. If Gov. Martin believed so much in States Rights, why didn't he at least raise his



voice to see that this sinister threat to the war effort was put down by the state? An what of the Republican mayor, Bernard Samuel?

What have these little men play little politics to say now the President of the United States whose firm action saved the day? What have they to say about the CIO, whom they continuously libel one of whose outstanding leaders Michael J. Quill, went to Philadelphia and upheld the constitutional effort rights of Negroes and placed above all else the war effort of the nation?

How can the Negro people put their faith in the "states rights" platform of Gov. Dewey when they saw the complete bankruptcy of this platform in the Philadelphia situation? How can any American, who places victory in the war and in the peace, take chances on the partisan Republican fiddlers?

Thank goodness, President Roosevelt's win-the-war policies prevailed—to the benefit of the Negro people, the war effort and national unity. Thank goodness, Dewey is not president of the United States, and—in the name of the American people—won't be!

Where was Gov. Martin?

News Capsules

Special Service to A GI

A \$10 bill blew out of Pvt. Edward R. Clie's hand while the soldier was trainbound near Oklahoma City for a port of embarkation. Pvt. Clie, who had only \$1 left, told his troubles to Russell McClain, the train conductor, who promised to look for the ten spot as soon as possible. Sure enough, McClain stopped the train on the trip back and found the bill in a field. The money is now on its way to Pvt. Clie.

The inventor of the world's greatest calculator described himself yesterday as a "lazy" man. Cmdr. Howard H. Aiken, whose "sugarbrain" can add or subtract in 3 seconds and figure out the answers to problems never solved before, said he invented the machine because he didn't like to work on paper. The machine is 51

feet long, 8 feet high and one foot deep, with 500 miles of wire, 3,000,000 wire connections and 72 adding machines. In 19 hours the machine solved a problem that took four girl experts three weeks to do.

After almost a week's deliberation Charles Chaplin and his wife, Oona O'Neill Chaplin, named their infant daughter Geraldine.

Four radium needles valued at \$700 were recovered in Salt Lake City this weekend when a doctor who accidentally tossed them into a wastebasket hastily called the director of wastepaper salvage. The needles were found after a radium locator spotted them in a railroad box car—covered by 15 tons of paper.

Dewey Assailed At Guild Parley

By LOUISE MITCHELL

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 7.—Gov. Dewey is Herbert Hoover's "Little Sir Echo" and the Republican program will return the nation to the days of the Anacosta Flats, President Milton Murray of the American Newspaper Guild told the opening session of the 11th annual convention here today.

Murray urged delegates to disregard party labels and consider "what the candidate stands for." The test of a candidate, he said, is whether he believes in liberalism or the reaction.

Political reaction upon and the work of many organizations helped to ease the strain. In the neighborhoods where the Communists were active, disturbances were at a minimum.

Murray asserted, on his record of achievement for the common people. Dewey is identified with a program of unemployment and union smashing, he said.

Mel J. Heinritz, secretary-treasurer of the Wisconsin CIO Industrial Union Council, also told the morning session that labor's interests coincided with the rest of the nation's and that the election of Roosevelt "who is fighting for unity at home and unity abroad among our allies," is imperative for postwar peace and plenty.

Among labor's enemies, Heinritz said, "we find those who would divide Negro and white, Jew and gentile, those who backed the Smith-Connelly bill, those who want high taxes for the people, those who robbed our soldiers of the vote and those who want economic chaos and negotiated peace."

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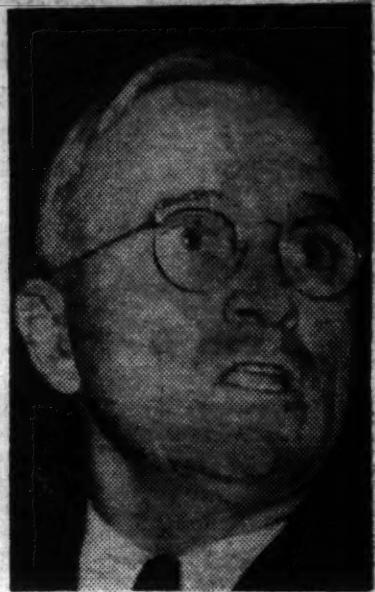
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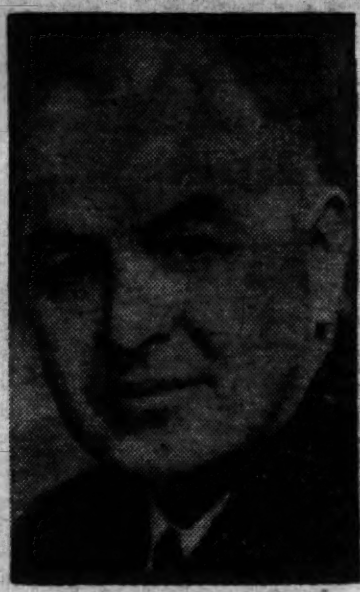
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1. The Kilgore Bill regards the human aspects as part of the reconversion program in general and imperative if the foundation for an orderly and expanded home economy is to be laid. The bill provides for federally-paid jobless compensation to all who lose employment during the transition from war to peacetime production, ranging to \$35 a week, but in no case above 75 percent of the regular pay. It further provides transportation expenses (up to \$200) to original homes and expenses for vocational retraining. Mustering out pay for veterans ranges, according to dependents and length of service to a maximum of \$1,050. Those benefits would be in effect for two years after the end of hostilities.

THE WAY BACK

The George Bill leaves unemployment compensation to the states, holding to the sacredness of "state's rights" and the right to limit jobless pay to the little that it allowed under the regular insurance schemes now in effect. The George Bill merely provides for federal guarantees for the solvency of the state funds through non-interest bearing loans. Because the whole question of unemployment compensation is of secondary interest to them, the forces behind the George Bill are seeking to separate consideration on reconversion into three parts. The

contract termination and surplus property disposal aspects could be quickly railroaded through to the satisfaction of certain reactionary business circles, while the jobless pay part would be sidetracked to repose in some committee as cut-backs and unemployment mount.

2. The Kilgore Bill calls for a joint labor-management-government-agriculture advisory set-up on the administration of the entire reconversion program. The George forces have not only omitted such provision but attack the Kilgore proposal as laying the ground for "another NRA" after the war. They especially dispute the right of labor to have even an advisory say in reconversion policy.

3. The Kilgore Bill would set up an overall agency to coordinate the program and plan peacetime employment. The George forces, although originally favoring an overall program have now split the program and dissociated the problems under it. Overall planning conflicts with their "state's rights" policy.

4. The Kilgore Bill calls for disposal of government-owned surplus property in such a way as to further the basic program of full production and full employment and to prevent monopolists from hogging it. The George Bill, under the guise of letting private enterprise take its course, would let surplus disposal run without regard for the national interest.

5. The Kilgore Bill calls for a study of the guaranteed annual pay proposal that has been advanced by labor, to determine to what extent it would stimulate full postwar employment. The George Bill opposes proposals in line with the anti-labor sentiments of its backers.

6. The Kilgore Bill would provide for a Bureau of Programs and Projects to draft useful public projects to fill in where private enterprise is behind in providing employment. The George forces would leave such problems to the discretion of the states.

tionary on which the letter was written.

"I'm betting on Pelley and his Silver Shirts," added Alderman in another letter, enclosing a list of prospective Pelley magazine subscribers.

Lindbergh's ties with the fascists were indicated in a letter to the Pelley office in April, 1941, in which Alderman said:

"Thanks for Lindbergh's praise! Keep up the good work."

In return Pelley's assistant, Roy Zachary, who once publicly urged the assassination of President Roosevelt, wrote a letter thanking Alderman for his support.

Lindbergh's anti-war, anti-Jewish speech at Des Moines in September, 1941, gave Pelley ammunition. Letters to the "Chief" from Ellis O. Jones of the National Copperheads and other defendants told of distributing bulk quantities of the anti-Semitic speech.

The trial is reaching a hot stage. Evidence given earlier was preparatory to the more damning stuff now being admitted, and the stuff still to come.

This evidence is particularly damning because 95 percent of it is dated since June 28, 1940, when the present sedition statute was passed.

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NEW SUBSCRIPTIONS

ALLOW TWO WEEKS FOR ENTRY

All soldiers, with APO numbers, are required to send us personal, written requests, if they desire subscriptions.

England Has Quiet Robot Bomb Night

LONDON, Aug. 7 (UP).—So Southern England enjoyed one of its quietest nights in two months last night with but only a few of the Nazi robot bombs launched against the island and only a small proportion of those getting past coastal and fighter plane defenses. The attack was renewed today, also on a greatly reduced scale.

Daily Worker

PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BY THE
FREEDOM OF THE PRESS CO., INC., 50 East
13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin
4-7954. Cable Address: "Daily Worker," New York, N. Y.

President—Louis F. Budenz; Vice Pres.—Howard C. Beldt; Secretary—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.

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Two Postwar Bills

THE two reconversion bills up for debate in Congress today symbolize the basic difference in approach to the whole question of postwar economic policy and employment security.

The George-Vandenberg Bill is practically limited to contract liquidation. The whole question of job security for war workers, as for returning veterans, is not regarded as a pressing matter. In fact, it is based upon the conception that unemployment is inevitable. Behind it is the philosophy that the fate of jobless workers will work itself out in the regular course of private enterprise. Furthermore, it holds to the sacredness of "state's rights" and its promise of some Dewey support from polltaxers.

The George-Vandenberg Bill is Hoover's "back to normalcy" program with a vengeance and we needn't speculate on what that means.

The Administration-backed Kilgore-Truman-Murray Bill, on the other hand, is based on the conception that unemployment is not inevitable, that full production and full high standards of employment are possible.

In short, the former bill ignores the human aspect of reconversion, the Administration bill takes them into account. One can see how meaningless the Republican platform phrasemongering on reconversion is in the light of this practical test. They have shown similar duplicity in regard to foreign policy: on the one hand they shout for a world coalition, on the other they denounce the practical step taken towards such coalition at the Bretton Woods monetary conference.

The Kilgore measure is not one that just favors certain sections of the people, but is a measure in the general national interest. Unless the citizenry of the nation is aroused for it, the forces behind Vandenberg and Taft, as was seen on the soldier vote issue, could mobilize strength to defeat it.

The American people are interested in a healthy post-war economy and job security for they know well they are the key to peace security. Furthermore, it is urgent for solution of the manpower situation now. War workers, certain that their future is secure, will not shift from essential war work.

Following Up in Philadelphia

GREAT damage has been done by the Philadelphia outrage. Production in a key war center has been held up, and shame has been brought down on one of our large cities.

In spite of this, the conspirators failed in their chief aim. Thanks to the position of the union, the support given the government by public opinion and above all the prompt, vigorous action by the President, the conspirators did not succeed in what they set out to do. Their aim has been to promote riots and to use such commotion to drive a wedge between the Negro people and the President and labor. In that they signally failed.

The Negro people everywhere have had dramatically brought before them the striking fact they do not stand alone. They have learned that the powerful CIO unions, reflecting the general viewpoint of labor, are behind them. They have learned, too, that there is a deep understanding among all decent Americans in favor of the Negro people's rights. They have seen above all that the Roosevelt administration could not be made to back down.

As to the Republican Party, we do not want to suggest that all its members took a partisan view in this crisis. We cannot pass over, however, the lack of responsibility demonstrated by the Republican administrations in Philadelphia and Pennsylvania. From their failure to speak out and act courageously, we think that all voters, Negro and white, will draw the conclusion they have failed in their duty.

What is necessary now is to follow up the President's prompt act and to prosecute those who are ringleaders of the conspiracy. Investigation into the deep and sinister forces engaged in fomenting this outrage should be carried through thoroughly. The union's charge of collusion by the company is one that should be looked into immediately. There is too much evidence on the surface to ignore it.

A firm hand is needed to deal with the poison of Nazism. All patriotic organizations, including those unions of the CIO whose record is unimpeachable on this matter, will draw a lesson from the hideous fact that this outrage could take place. They will recognize that they have not done everything to educate their members to the evil of race prejudice. The millions of new members who have joined the labor movement, with their varying experiences and viewpoint, are a challenge to union leadership and to the speeding up of such education.

THAT'S SHOWING THEM



— To Tell the Truth —

Beware of an Alf-Size Vote

By Robert Minor

PEOPLE are beginning to say that Dewey's vote will be something more on the Alf Landon scale than on the Willkie scale. To refresh your memory, Alf was a man who ran for President in 1936. He got 16,679,583 votes against President Roosevelt's 27,476,673, and carried Vermont and Maine, which gave him 8 electoral votes out of 521. Willkie, in 1940, got 22,304,755 votes, the largest number of votes ever cast in the United States for any man except Franklin D. Roosevelt.



It begins to be easy to see that Dewey cannot get a vote on the Willkie scale. And when you see the fade-out of the "Texas revolt" by which 23 electoral college votes were to be stolen, and of the "South-Carolina insurrection" of similar character, together with the clear adherence of Massachusetts to Roosevelt on the issue of the war and foreign policy, and the New York success of the Republican, the Democratic and the American Labor parties in uniting upon a single candidate in each of two congressional districts—Marcantonio and Powell—on the basis of non-partisan support of the Command-in-chief and the fighting men at the front, you can't help thinking of Alf.

But suppose Dewey does get, relatively speaking, an Alf-Landon vote?

A solemn warning is due: These are times when unprecedented things happen. An Alf-size vote—relatively speaking—might determine the election.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S vote cannot be a "Roosevelt-size" vote in the sense of including the ballots of all qualified voters who want to vote for him. Hundreds of thousands of men and women—and most of all from the crucial states, New York, Illinois, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, for example with 132 electoral votes of the total of 531—will be swindled out of their ballots by the

most gigantic election fraud of all time.

The stolen votes of the soldiers are not the only ones that will be missing. Also an enormous number of war workers, because of shift of residence and the archaic state laws on residential qualifications for voting, will be prevented from voting.

An Alf-size vote (and we always mean relatively speaking) can be disastrously effective against an uncast Roosevelt vote.

What was Dewey's famous conference of Republican governors for? It had certainly no purpose of assuring the right to vote for the men and women in the armed forces from those states. If an American Alf Landon from the front had been able to pour boiling oil over those 40—or, rather, those 26 governors—he would have scalded few innocent hides. The thieves of votes of the fighting forces assembled for the purpose of getting the best possible advantage out of the disenfranchisement of millions of voters of their states.

WHAT forces are being rounded up by these "gang-busters" to make the most out of Dewey's Alf-size vote? Willkie didn't tell the half of it.

Dewey's only possibility lies in consolidating every force opposed to the national unity in the war, every force that wants to ditch the Teheran agreement, to isolate the United States from its allies and seek a way to save the Nazi-Japanese axis from destruction. Bricker, in his simple way, said no more than this when he told newspaper men in Dewey's presence that he would accept the support of all who would give it.

Worth Repeating

ALLAN CHASE, author of the book *Falange*, in an article on *Franco's Knife in Uncle Sam's Back* in the current (September) issue of *Reader's Scope* magazine: There is a distinct pattern to the activities of the Falange in Latin America. Examine it closely and you find that throughout the Americas the cause of the Axis is being furthered by the Falangist officials of the Spanish diplomatic service in combination with the Nazis and the large landowners and mercantilists. Examine the landowners and the mercantilists and you discover that most of them are Spaniards with a tremendous economic stake in European fascism. Their funds are tied up in fascist Spain, in France, and in Germany. A United Nations victory would mean economic ruin for this class; like Franco, they must live or perish with Hitler.

Today's Guest Column

Tales I Never Told—The Men
Who Got More Than They Paid For

By John Spivak

WHEN I published *America Faces the Baricades*, a survey of conditions in the depths of the depression in the early thirties, reviewers were unanimous in its praise. The New York Times even gave it the front page of the Sunday book section, saying that if men of good will read it and followed some of its advice there would be less likelihood of labor warfare.

I could account for such backslappings only that in the preface I had stated that after completing the survey I was convinced the American people did not want a revolution; they just wanted jobs so they could earn their food. That, coming from a contributor to the New Masses and the Daily Worker, in a period when revolution was on everybody's lips, was greeted with enthusiastic approval.

One of the leading lecture bureaus in the country invited me to join its stable of culture spreaders. One of my subjects was on the causes of the struggle between labor and capital, with some suggestions on how to lessen its intensity, and one of those which rented me for an hour of wisdom was the Ad Club of Buffalo, N. Y.

The talk was given at a luncheon in a big hotel. Some 400 of the town's leading business men were the audience. The chairman introduced me with the modest sales talk of



a patent medicine ad guaranteed to cure everything, and then turned me loose. I assume that with a leading lecture bureau booking and the nation's press heaping encomiums upon me they, without having read the book, expected me to show how all their troubles stemmed from labor.

I SUMMARIZED briefly what I had seen and learned in my survey and pointed out how business had failed to solve the unemployment problem; how it seemed not to realize what would happen if it did not recognize that trade unions were here to stay and try to solve their mutual problems by labor-management cooperation; that workers, as producers, had certain rights and if business did not recognize and make concessions to these rights, the workers would inevitably be forced to take steps to protect their own interests and this would lead to industrial disturbances.

As I proceeded the faces of my audience first showed astonishment and then slowly became set and grim. Even the ordinary clatter of a knife or a spoon ceased. In different parts of the banquet room I saw a guest occasionally lean towards a table companion and, with a puzzled frown, whisper something. The chairman, who had been toying with a bit of bread, sat as if paralyzed.

WHEN I finished with the general advice that they realize and accept the fact that they could not run their businesses without the workers and consequently, for their own protection, they would be wise to make concessions to labor as the surest way to continue to enjoy the fruits of the profit system, there was a dead silence. It lasted only a second or two but it became acute and uncomfortable for everyone. Suddenly a guest at one of the tables up front raised a hand and brought it down on his thigh with a sharp slap that sounded like a pistol shot.

"Haw!" he chortled. "And we paid him for it!"

That broke the tension and a roar of laughter swept the room in which I joined. "We did," said the chairman catching his breath, and then made a courteous speech about how they appreciated my direct frankness. They were all very polite, and about a dozen, having been given a new point of view, wanted to know more. The most intelligent of them were really earnestly looking for some way out of the country's mess without trouble with labor.

Some weeks later when I saw the lecture bureau manager he looked at me with a twinkle in his eyes. "What in God's name did you say to them?" he asked. "They said it was very stimulating but was I running a red propaganda bureau or was I respectable?"

Views On Labor News

Stolberg's 'Tailor's Progress'
A Phony History of the ILGWU

By George Morris

TAILOR'S PROGRESS, by Benjamin Stolberg (American Mercury—Doubleday Doran, \$2.75) has been falsely presented to the public as a history of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union. Those aware of the author's record of stoolpigeon journalism will dismiss the book as absolutely unreliable. I spoiled some vacation hours going through its 350 pages of monotonous stuff and found it full of falsehoods, politically twisted to shameless crookedness and morally a violation of the basic tenets of history writing.

Stolberg, it will be recalled, has often been an instrument for poisonous slanders in well-circulated magazines upon the CIO and other progressive movements. Red-baiting is his specialty.

Stolberg names the people who furnished him the material for the book. They consist of David Dubinsky and several of his most trusted office employees and assistants. At the recent Boston convention of the ILGWU each of the 900 delegates found a copy of the book in their portfolios that were prepared for them by the official arrangements committee. Stolberg even discloses that he sat in on the closed meetings of ILGWU's General Executive Board. So we needn't have any doubt that Tailor's Progress is practically an official "history" of the union.



ISSUANCE of the book under the name of an author is a convenient way to make it the factional instrument that it is, without risking official responsibility for it. The bulk of its contents deal with the "left-right" factional struggle in the union—a collection of only Dubinsky's side of all the controversies within the union since he became president. The book would be more appropriately named as a biography of Dubinsky.

Actually, the book is a Dubinsky venture to consolidate his reactionary bureaucracy on the basis of a union history as he distorts it. It is an attempt to prejudice the union's membership, especially the bulk of it that has not gone through the union's events in the twenties and early thirties. Dubinsky is presented to the membership as the faultless leader who at long last emerged out of the stormy confusion of the union's history.

One doesn't have to be especially keen to observe that Stolberg's "history" has been pretty much straitjacketed into certain directives which he followed faithfully and mechanically. But more than a buildup of Dubinsky is the object. Dubinsky, through Stolberg, takes this occasion to settle scores with other "right-wingers" who today are in the leadership but in past days disputed his wisdom or still continue to show some independence. When the promised book at last saw the light, the members of Dubinsky's staff discovered the exact weight of their esteem in the eyes of the boss.

JOSEPH BRESLAW, manager of Pressers, Local 35, was so furious at the slanders against him and the characterization of the pressers as a low "uncultured" element, that he called a special indignation meeting of his membership at which a resolution was adopted condemning Stolberg and the book. Breslaw's unpardonable sin is his friendship for the Soviet Union and coldness to Dubinsky's red-baiting policy. Others who were associated with Breslaw in past groupings in the union, like Jacob Heller, Max Cohen and Louis Langer, are treated just as shabbily.

The plain and bitter truth must be recognized that Dubinsky believes himself so entrenched in the union's bureaucracy that he feels he can spit in the faces of past sinners among his associates just to remind them that they mustn't misbehave again. He is encouraged to do so because in the recent past those abused leaders just took out a handkerchief and wiped their faces. Screaming against Stolberg is barking up a wrong tree. On the other hand, Dubinsky, through Stolberg, pictures his exemplary fair-haired boys, renegades from the Rank and File like Charles Zimmerman and Louis Hyman, who have become perfect bootlickers.

Thus, Stolberg displays to us officials or ex-officials of the ILGWU only as Dubinsky wants them seen. He does it so mechanically, as Dubinsky prescribed, to every detail, that the purpose of the book is plainly apparent.

(Continued in my next column.)

Science Notebook

Galileo Used Cannon Balls, Yanks Can
Drop Nazis from Leaning Tower of Pisa

By PETER STONE

The Yanks are within sight of the leaning tower of Pisa. Nazi-commentators shriek about possible destruction of the world-reknowned building. Vandals that wrecked Tolstoy's grave, burned the Pushkin home and destroyed the Tchekovskiy museum scream against bombing cultural edifices.

But, the Nazis forget to mention that they are using the tower as a military observation post. There, 179 feet high, the fascist gunmen command a view of the Carrara and Apuan mountains, the entire city and seacoast.

The famed campanile or leaning tower was begun about 1174 and completed in 1350. Early views attributed its oblique position to methods used to rectify the building while it was sinking.

The tower is constructed throughout of marble with walls at the base that are 13 feet

thick and at the top about half as much. The foundations are not more than 10 feet deep.

By 1829 the tower was 15½ feet out of the perpendicular. Another measurement made in 1910 showed it to be 16½ feet out of line. This was the year that the Brooklyn Museum sent W. H. Goodyear to study the tower. His conclusions have become the prevalent opinion that the building was made so intentionally. Confirmation of this view is the presence of other leaning towers in Italy, such as the Torre Asinelli, in Bologna.

Pisa's campanile has historic value for scientists. It was from this tower that the "first modern" Galileo Galilei, Italian astronomer and physicist, showed experimentally that bodies of unequal weight fall with the same speed.

Before a university audience of sceptical faculty and cheering students he dropped a cannon ball and musket ball. They reached the ground simultaneously.

Galileo brought great fame to this city of his birth. One day he observed a handsome bronze lamp swinging in the nave of the

Pisan cathedral and from this calculated the law of the pendulum. He applied this principle to the timing of the human pulse and noted its possible use for the regulation of the clock.

He trained a telescope on the heavens and discovery followed discovery. The surface of the moon, instead of being perfectly smooth and unblemished as held by all philosophers, was seen to be covered with markings which gave all the indications of rugged mountains and desolate valleys. The Milky Way became a collection of lesser stars. Jupiter was accompanied in its orbit by four moons. Seventy years later these satellites of Jupiter were used to determine the speed of light.

His astronomical observations convinced him of the correctness of the Copernican view that the sun was the centre of the universe. He published these ideas and came into conflict with the ecclesiastical authorities. Pope Paul V ruled that he "was not to hold, teach or defend" these doctrines because they were considered "heretical." He retired to semi-oblivion but

continued his observations of the heavens. In 1632 he completed the work "Dialogo Dei Due Sistemi Del Mondo," which again confirmed his belief in the Copernican system. Although acclaimed throughout scientific circles in all Europe, it was condemned by the Inquisition and he was again forced to recant. There he uttered the legendary "eppur si muove" (but the earth does move).

Forced into seclusion he continued an active correspondence with his colleagues and disciples. He invented an early form of the air thermometer and aided Torricelli in the construction of a barometer for measuring air pressure. A few years before his death he had published a recapitulation of all his experiments and ideas on the principles of mechanics.

If the Allied armies capture the leaning tower intact it might prove very interesting if they repeated Galileo's original experiment from the tower. This time they might use two Nazi observers as different weights.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

Papers and
Primaries

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

It is interesting to note the negative influence of the press in the recent primaries. Of course the exception is reflected in the response and cooperation Marcantonio received from the readers of the Worker. I called at homes where people read the News, Mirror, Post and Telegram. These people often told me that because of the red-baiting in the papers they would vote for Marcantonio. The mighty lords of the press appear to live in the stratosphere removed from the people. The attacks on Marcantonio in the newspapers aided his election.

It seems to me there are several lessons we friends of the Worker can learn from the election. One concerns the paper itself. The Worker is a down to earth paper, yet it too must come closer to the people who so obviously distrust the papers they read even though they purchase them daily because they find in them something interesting or amusing. B.J.

Questions About
George U. Harvey

Litchfield, Conn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Could you give us the record of George U. Harvey former borough president of Queens? Mr. Harvey now lives in Connecticut and has political ambitions. He is plugging for himself wherever he can here. He has already made himself legislative chairman for the Veterans of Foreign Wars and had himself appointed by Gov. Baldwin as a member of the state Reemployment Commission. But wasn't he called "Rubberhose Harvey" because he advocated taking a rubber hose to union organizers? Was he borough president at the time of the sewer scandals? Didn't he threaten to move to Canada if FDR were re-elected last time? Does Gov. Baldwin know his record?

A CONNECTICUT READER.

Ed Note: The answer to all questions is yes.

The Hearst Hiring
De Casseres

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Editor, Daily Worker:

What can be done with a liar and destructive person like the Hearst paid hireling, Benjamin De Casseres? In the Hearst paper of July 27, De Casseres becomes excited because President Roosevelt warned America against putting its destinies in inexperienced and immature hands. The Hearst hireling is excited because he knows that this will show up Thomas E. Dewey and his utter unfitness for the presidency. So De Casseres proceeds to launch into a false review of the New Deal legislation, saying that this item and that was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. Doesn't he know that this was a court loaded down by the Hoovers and Coolidges and Hardings with backward-looking and ingrown-minded men? It is a great tribute to Mr. Roosevelt's ability that most of the legislation he championed was OK'd even by this decrepit and anti-people's Supreme Court of that time, because it was so well drawn and well-timed.

M. MANISCALCO.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Death Falls on Another Home in London— And 'Pauline' Gets a Briton's Answer

By FRANK PITCAIRN

LONDON, Aug. 6.—This week they are going to start showing German audiences movies of the launching of flying bombs.

There will be a war correspondent's commentary describing the pleasure and enthusiasm of the German soldiers as they throw these bombs at London.

They like their "little pets," giving them the affectionate name of "Pauline."

According to the war correspondent, they scribble dirty and menacing messages to the people of London on the hides of their "Paulines" before they send them off.

A DIFFERENT FINALE

If the camera could take those gloating Germans a bit further they would gloat less. They would be frightened. Not by 17,000 ruined houses. Not by the faces of terrified children. Not by the many mourners.

They might look, for instance at a letter I have in front of me written to a friend by a man I do not know.

In a sense it is a portrait, not of one man but of hundreds of thousands of Londoners.

"He came stumbling over the broken glass and he was shaking with grief." That is how a neighbor described

this man's return to his lodging in—let's say—Southern Street, one dreadful morning a week or so ago.

His old father, his mother and brother had been asleep in their house not far away when one of the flying bombs came over and down.

It is sometimes worse to see the living wounded than the dead. There were many people stumbling over broken glass shaken with grief that morning in London.

Here, for instance, is a little girl who has never yet seen her father. He is fighting in Italy, fighting to put a speedy end to this time in which his baby daughter's only home is a street shelter and only playground is the pavement outside it from which she can be whisked into safety when "Pauline" comes.

These are the common sights of Southern Street, just as the common sounds are the steady hammering of repair men, the threatening howl of sirens, the sound of broken glass being swept; sights and sounds of a city under bombardment, battered and carrying on.

A LETTER TO PAULINE

Well, only a few days later that man sat down and wrote a friend of mine, who had consoled him on his loss, this letter which I give exactly as he wrote it:

"Many thanks for your letter. Would you kindly express

my thanks to all the fellows. Ours was a small loss compared to the struggle of the battles in the past and future. We must not despair of these new murder weapons the foul beast of fascism is now using.

"If we fail in our morale or courage in London or southern England we will not only give Hitler victory but let thousands of boys who have given their lives in this great cause, and our Allies now fighting in all parts of the world down very badly.

"It is tragic for us and those on the civilian front who lose someone so near to us, but we must be solid in our efforts to end this war quickly and once and for all so that final peace shall reign forever; so that our children and their children shall have a world of peace and plenty, of good conditions and security.

"These we must fight for in one united effort, workers and soldiers, all services combined."

The spirit of that letter is the spirit of London. It was the spirit of Madrid under bombardment. It was the spirit of Leningrad under bombardment. It is the answer of all those thousands of streets under the sky which the Germans have battered with their bombs and shells.

That is why if they could look a little beyond their sadistic cinema screens the Germans would be frightened.



The day of reckoning has come in liberated areas of France as this dramatic picture demonstrates. French patriots in Rennes, rounding up pro-Nazi collaborators, make this frightened quivering kneel and shout the praises of the Allies and de Gaulle. In Rennes, rejoicing and avenging Frenchmen, lost no time in settling accounts with those who had cast their lots with the Nazis.

Polish Liberation Leaders Meet Again With Emigre Premier

Leaders of the Polish Committee of National Liberation met again yesterday in Moscow with the delegation from the government-in-exile, headed by the emigre premier, Stanislaw Mikolajczyk.

United Press gave no details of these conversations, the second in two days. But it was plain that Mikolajczyk's first job is to reach an agreement with the authentic Polish underground leaders rather than the Soviet government.

In fact, the Soviet press has given relatively little publicity to Mikolajczyk and his associates, merely noting their arrival.

On the other hand, when a delegation from the Polish Committee of National Liberation arrived by airplane from liberated Lublin on Sunday, it was greeted by Andrei Vishinsky of the Soviet Foreign Office.

UNDERGROUND LEADERS

The outstanding fact in the current negotiations between the underground leaders and Mikolajczyk is the way in which the forces who remained to work inside of Poland all these years have now come forward.

Two of the Polish leaders now meeting with the emigre premier are Edward Osobka-Morawski, the premier and foreign affairs minister and the commander-in-chief, Gen.

Rola-Zymierski.

The former is a well-known Socialist leader from Warsaw. The latter was a former ordnance chief in the old Polish army, who broke with the emigre government last year. Both of them remained in Poland all during the bitter five years.

Equally significant is that fact that they brought to these negotiations one of the local underground leaders of Warsaw, Boleslaw Berut. This indicates that the Committee of Liberation has a widespread network of councils and committees supporting it all over Poland.

It remains to be seen, of course, whether any formulas can be worked out by which the better emigre leaders in London will unite with the forward-movement of the Polish people.

In any case the Soviet attitude seems to be that the issue must be settled among the Poles themselves.

And for any genuine settlement Mikolajczyk and his friends would have to make the break with their own reactionary and imperialist brethren in London, Italy and the Near East.

Resignation Of Greek Premier Seen Possibility

Premier George Papandreou of the Greek government-in-exile has informed the Greek National Liberation Front (EAM) that he may resign his post, despite a much publicized "vote of confidence" from his hand-picked Cabinet, if he is considered the only obstacle to national unity.

Papandreou's congenital hostility to the EAM has been a major obstacle to unity between the emigre government and the resistance forces inside Greece. Demetrios Christophorides, editor of the Greek American Tribune, told the Daily Worker yesterday.

His new readiness to step out of the way in accord with EAM demands, Christophorides declared, is partly a result of a growing unwillingness on the part of the Liberal Party to give him full support.

Although Sophocles Venizelos, a Liberal leader, is a Cabinet member, Venizelos is not the party's leading figure. The main Liberal leaders are Themistocles Sophoulis and Gen. Stylianos Gonatas.

OPPOSITION TO PREMIER

The former Liberal Premier Emanuel Tsouderos, moreover, is known to have sent Papandreou a letter saying that the EAM must participate in the government since it leads "strong groups" inside Greece.

Implicit in the EAM's demand that Papandreou step down, according to the Greek-American editor, is a threat that in event of non-compliance, the EAM may establish a liberation government under its own leadership inside Greece.

"Things look brighter for unity in Greece, with new military developments in the offing," Christophorides concluded.

"The Cairo government, despite British support, cannot exist without the EAM. I am hopeful that Papandreou will resign and a united government established with the aid of the Teheran powers."

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (5 words to 1 line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tonight

Manhattan

MR. E. THORNTON, General Secretary Metal and Munitions Union, Sydney, Australia, speaks tonight at the open meeting of the Greenwich Village Club CPA at 430 Sixth Ave., 3rd floor. Public invited.

New Jersey

NEW JERSEYITES ATTENTION! Essex County Picnic, Sunday, Aug. 13th—Fletcher's Grove. Union bus from Washington Park 15 minutes after hour. Car Route No. 29. Right turn after Flagship. 50c. Children free.

How 'Times' Got New Mikhailovitch Tale

Continued publicity for the Yugoslav traitor, Gen. Draza Mikhailovitch, as evidenced by a front-page report in Sunday's Times of his latest schemes to break the united Yugoslav government, is undoubtedly the assistance drive when the Allies give the signal.

That has been the Mikhailovitch excuse for inactivity for almost three years now.

The Partisans are invariably called Communists, in Mikhailovitch's reply to Sulzberger's queries. The chief purpose of the alleged interview, however, is to regain international standing. He makes obvious pleas that Allied military missions, which have now left his headquarters, should rejoin him. He also pleads for representatives of the press.

It is very obvious, Yugoslav patriots pointed out yesterday, that Mikhailovitch is still fighting for a hand in the Yugoslav situation.

Only a wily wire-puller like Fotitch could have gotten the questions and answers into the American press, as published in Sunday's Times.

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Aussie Unionist Urges World Labor Parley

By ANTHONY JENKINSON
By Allied Labor News

Ernie Thornton, general secretary of the Australian Ironworkers and Munition Workers Union, urged here yesterday that the World Labor Congress, originally planned for London this past June, be held as soon as possible.

"In view of the major conferences now being held which will affect the postwar world—such as the recent Bretton Woods monetary conference, the earlier food, UNRRA and aviation conferences, and now the oil and Security Organization conferences—it is a great disappointment that the World Labor Congress was postponed," he told Allied Labor News.

"I therefore propose that representatives of as many labor movements as possible should meet to discuss their attitudes, particularly toward the August conference in Washington."

"I suggest that British and Soviet trade union representatives be sent to the United States immediately, and that they, together with such other national labor representatives as could be got together, form a skeleton committee to keep in touch with developments at the August conference and put world labor's point of view before the delegates."

Thornton, who arrived in San Francisco May 23 en route to the London conference, has visited war plants throughout the nation and interviewed many U. S. labor leaders, including CIO president Philip Murray, AFL president William Green and United Mine Workers president John L. Lewis. The dominant impressions of his visit, he said, "is the tremendous production taking place in America with a minimum of interference with civilian life."

Md. on Last Lap Of Fund Drive

Through Elizabeth Searle, secretary of the Maryland Communist Political Association, the Daily Worker was advised yesterday that the quota of that state in the paper's fund drive would be met by Aug. 15.

The assurance came by wire at a time when all states are making a special effort to complete the drive, which at last reports was at 67.9 percent of the national quota. In other words, of the total of \$125,000 to be raised, \$84,878.77 had been raised by the week ending Aug. 1.

In last Sunday's issue of The Worker, that paper and the "Daily" made a special appeal to its readers to contribute at once to the fund drive. The appeal, signed by Managing Editor Louis F. Budenz, told how indispensable the papers are and warned that the press drive is lagging.

De Lorenzo Decision Due This Week

After both government and defense rested yesterday and submitted legal briefs, Federal Judge John McDuffie reserved decision in the case against Thomas V. De Lorenzo, 35-year-old president of Brewster Local 365, United Auto Workers, CIO, who is accused of making false statements in a civil service application form.

Judge McDuffie, who heard the case without a jury, will render his decision Thursday or Friday and return to his home in Mobile, Ala., on Saturday.

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Lawyers Guild Head Flays Race Prejudice

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 7. — California Attorney General Robert Kenny, president of the National Lawyer's Guild, highlighted Friday's session of the Third Inter-American Bar Association conference with a strong attack on all forms of discrimination.

The existing tradition of democracy, the noted American lawyer said, is the basis of Hemisphere unity and the key to solving the major postwar problem of discrimination. He stressed that discrimination at present practiced in the United States against Negroes and Mexican Americans is used as a weapon by the fascists to hinder inter-American unity.

Dewey Arrogantly Scorns Gigantic U. S. War Output

By LOUIS BUDENZ

Upon his arrival at his home in Pawling Sunday, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey gave an exhibition of arrogance which rivals his "Roosevelt depression" expression.

This man, who has displayed ability that would qualify him only for a junior executive's position in a department store, dared to reflect upon the "competence" of the Roosevelt administration. The problem of reconverting America's war plants to peacetime production, said Dewey, "requires a degree of competence never yet shown by the present national administration in anything."

The man who can make such a statement, knowing the tremendous productive miracles wrought under the leadership of President Roosevelt in this war, reveals a total lack of competence in his mental equipment. Under the quotas laid down by the President, the United States in the course of three years did what has never been done before in navy-building. In the short time, it built a Navy 13 times what it had been.

The planning and foresight of President Roosevelt stimulated the nation to turn out its mammoth plane production. When the President said two years ago that we would turn out 50,000 planes in a year there were those who said it couldn't be done. Conspicuous among these were the present Republican candidate for President,

Thomas E. Dewey. Indeed, he declared that the President's figures were "fantastic."

Had Dewey's weak-kneed and weak-hearted counsels been relied upon then, there would have been a lack of competence indeed in the nation's conduct of the war. But fortunately a man of genius was at the head of the nation, a man who had taken over in the depth of the Hoover depression and at the low ebb of the bank holiday season and inspired the nation to work out of those depths.

From Pearl Harbor to June 1 of this year, we have just learned from an official report, a grand total of 171,257 planes, having a total air-

frame weight of 1,430,000,000 pounds, have rolled off our assembly lines. And in May, American aircraft plants hit a total of 8,700 planes for the month, our production then being four to Germany's one. It was just the other way around in 1936.

That record of accomplishment could be multiplied by reference to every field of activity, not the least of which is the clothing and feeding of the armies which are now in so many parts of the world. The government, under the able leadership of Mr. Roosevelt, has made a record of records in which small-minded men of the Thomas E. Dewey type have no conception.

Pa. Slavs Hit Dies Smear

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 7.—The Dies Committee claim that the American Slav Congress was launched at Moscow in August, 1941, was branded here yesterday as "a preposterous slander against patriotic Americans of Slavic descent."

Pointing out that Congressman Dies, Costello and Starnes were repudiated by their own constituencies, the Western Pennsylvania Committee of the American Slav Congress charged they are "using their Congressional Committee for political purposes, to disrupt national unity and thus help our enemies, Hitler and Japan."

"As one of the originators of Slavic American unity. I know that no delegates went for instructions to Moscow, as Mr. Dies claims. The first meeting of Slavic-Americans was held in Pittsburgh in 1939. Mr. Dies' whole story is one solid block of vicious misrepresentation."

"We have encouraged Slavic American war production workers to increase production, to remain true to labor's no-strike pledge, to buy more war bonds, to donate blood and relief for our home needs and Allies—everything necessary to win the war and the peace."



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LOW DOWN

Clearing the Desk
Of Some Letters

Nat Low

A goodly number of letters have been piling up on the desk these past weeks and as there is a lull in the baseball storm before the vital meeting between the Yanks and Browns tomorrow, we'll clear the desk for action by getting rid of them here.

First bit of correspondence is from Joe Goulden who has this to say:

"For the umpteenth time the campaign to get Negro stars into the major leagues has been restarted only to fold up. I'd like to know what is holding back the successful conclusion of the campaign and what can we do to help win it once and for all. After all, if Negroes are not going to get in this year when will they get in?"

The thing that has kept the campaign from success is the failure of the great people's movement in our country to organize for it as they organize for all other campaigns they wage. For too long the trade unions and similar organizations devoted to progress have underestimated the national and international importance of Jim Crow in baseball. There seems to be an attitude that baseball is just a game and isn't vital.

This, of course, is fallacious. The end of Jim Crow in baseball would have profound affects upon ending discrimination in many other fields. It would purify the atmosphere in our country considerably.

If you belong to a trade union, you can urge the creation in your union of a permanent anti-Jim Crow committee organized for the express purpose of bringing an end to the ban. In the near future we'll deal with the problem more fully.

A letter from Ray Levine says, "I don't know how much dough you have but I'm willing to give ten for every five that the Yanks not only will win the flag but trounce the Brownies badly while doing it, too."

I don't know how much dough Brother Levine has but if I had any dough I'd take about a hundred bucks worth of that wager. The Yanks, with all deference to their great past, just ain't got it this year and they will NOT beat the Brownies who are hell bent for the flag and will not fold up as has been predicted so often.

A reader wants to know "what you think about Joe Cummiskey as a sports writer."

I think PM's sports editor is one of the best guys in the business; a man with a tremendous amount of honesty, spirit and democratic instincts. It has been a pleasure to observe the manner in which Cummiskey has used his typewriter for the "good" fights. He is a patriotic, democratic Irish Catholic and a credit to the newspaper business — and typical of the new sports writer who has come along during the past five or so years. Sports writers used to be isolated in their own little world but not any longer. Today they are knowing citizens of the community, union men and sturdy anti-fascists. PM's Cummiskey ranks among the best.

The Adventures OF Richard

A Letter on Many Subjects

By Mike Singer

Dear Dad:

How's the block? I'm getting lonesome for the street. I got two letters this week from No-Nose and Flekel. Guess

what with No-Nose? He got stung by a wasp on his head. He says he got it so badly so the wasp bite sticks out like a baseball. Flekel don't say nothing except cry about the Dodgers. He says they should start signing up 12-year-old kids. The way the Dodgers is playing Flekel says it ain't no difference.

We went on a natural walk today in the woods. We was supposed to learn about birds and stuff. I almost walked into a bunch of poison ivy so I had to be extra careful. We saw two frogs jumping off a log and one was a toad and the other was a frog. But nobody could tell which one.

How is Scoopy? How is his bicycle? Can he ride nunnies yet? I can float now but only in low water.

Can you send me a practice indoor baseball so I can have a extra one in case the camp balls is being used? We use a regular baseball too and I can play better with them. I like the hot grounders. Does Scoopy miss me? How is he?

I think I'm a little faster than what I was before.

I'll tell you about my glee club in the next letter. I sing but the counselor says I got mostly lungs.

RICHARD.

Baseball Standings

| NATIONAL LEAGUE | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|------|------|
| | W. | L. | Pct. | G.B. |
| St. Louis | 72 | 27 | .727 | — |
| Cincinnati | 55 | 43 | .561 | 18½ |
| Pittsburgh | 52 | 44 | .542 | 18½ |
| New York | 49 | 52 | .485 | 24 |
| Chicago | 46 | 49 | .484 | 24 |
| Boston | 41 | 58 | .414 | 31 |
| Philadelphia | 38 | 58 | .396 | 32½ |
| Brooklyn | 40 | 62 | .392 | 33½ |

| AMERICAN LEAGUE | | | | |
|--------------------|----|----|------|------|
| | W. | L. | Pct. | G.B. |
| St. Louis | 62 | 42 | .596 | — |
| Boston | 55 | 48 | .543 | 6½ |
| New York | 53 | 48 | .525 | 7½ |
| Detroit | 52 | 50 | .510 | 9 |
| Chicago | 50 | 53 | .485 | 11½ |
| Cleveland | 51 | 55 | .481 | 12 |
| Philadelphia | 47 | 59 | .443 | 16 |
| Washington | 44 | 59 | .427 | 17½ |

Cawthon Sees Club in Race If Star Signs

ABILENE, Texas, Aug. 7.—Coach Pete Cawthon predicted today that the Brooklyn Tigers of the National Professional Football League would be in the championship fight if versatile Creighton Miller signs a contract.

Miller, the Notre Dame All-American, is pronounced by Cawthon as a finished footballer who can step into pro ranks without breaking stride.

"Without Miller we'll be another team, although better than last year. With Miller we'll be in the running for the title," said Cawthon, who made his start as a professional mentor last season and found himself with 18 men playing their first year in the big time. The team won only a couple of games.

Miller has shown an interest in a professional career, Cawthon said, but awaits a physician's decision on whether he should play. He has high blood pressure, and was discharged from the service after 16 months.

Browns Need Split With Yanks to Clinch Flag

By PHIL GORDON

It's going to be a hot day tomorrow even if the weather man says the temperature will be lower. The heat will be engendered by the arrival of the red hot St. Louis Browns, dead set on winning the first American League pennant in St. Louis history.

At the moment the boys have a 6½ game lead over the second place Red Sox and a 7½ game lead over the third place Yankees and if Luke Sewell's men take one or two of the four games with the Yanks the Bombers may as well pack up and go home, for the flag fight will be about over for them.

The Brownies have a road trip calling for 22 games. All they have to do is split in order to guarantee returning home with an approximate five game lead over their rivals. At the moment they have a winning streak of eight straight and have shown absolutely no indications of folding up under the pressure of the campaign.

What makes their position twice as strong is the fact that they finish four weeks of the battle.

That triple play the Dodgers pulled Sunday while losing a double header to the Braves was the first one in Brooklyn in five years. . . . The day also dropped the loveies back into the league cellar.

Connie Mack disagrees with those who say the Brownies will fold. "I thought at first the Indians would overtake them and then later thought the Red Sox could do it. But now I realize that the Browns are not going to fall apart. The

Yanks will have to win on their own merits."

The Giants went on the road in the first division again as a result of the twin defeat of the Cubs Sunday. But it is highly improbable that they will be able to withstand the pressure of the Cubs who will be playing in Wrigley Field these next few weeks.

Mel Ott pronounces his injured ankle almost all better and declares he will be back in uniform again in a short time. Whether Mel will be able to resume hitting, though, is still another question.

AFL Musicians to Sponsor 2nd Ship

The AFL New York Musicians' Union's concert at Carnegie Hall conducted by Arturo Toscanini sold more than \$6,000,000 in bonds, sufficient to purchase two Liberty Ships and two Flying Fortresses.

The first ship, named after the eminent American musician and composer, Ethelbert Nevin, was launched July 18. The union is naming the second Liberty Ship the S.S. Henry Hadley, and his widow will sponsor the launching as a guest of the local.

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| WNYC—530 Kc. | WEVD—1330 Kc. |
| WABC—880 Kc. | WBNY—1450 Kc. |
| WINS—1000 Kc. | WQXR—1500 Kc. |

II A.M. TO NOON

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 11:00-WEAF—Road of Life | WOR—News; Talk; Music |
| WJZ—Breakfast With Breneman | WABC—Honeydew Hill |
| WMCA—News; Recorded Music | 11:15-WEAF—Vic and Sade |
| WABC—Second Husband | 11:30-WEAF—Star Playhouse |
| WOR—Quiz Wizard | WJZ—News; Cliff Edwards, Songs |
| WABC—Bright Horizon | 11:45-WEAF—David Harum |
| WOR—Tobe's Topics | WABC—Aunt Jenny's Stories |

NOON TO 2 P.M.

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 12:00-WEAF—News Reports | WOR—Boake Carter, News |
| WJZ—Glamour Manor | WABC—News; Kate Smith's Chat |
| WMCA—News; Recorded Music | 12:15-WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNeill |
| WABC—Musical Appetizer | WABC—Big Sister |
| 12:30-WEAF—Coast Guard on Parade | WOR—News; Juke Box |
| WJZ—News; Farm and Home Makers | WABC—Helen Trent |
| 12:45-WABC—Our Gal Sunday | 1:00-WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride |
| WOR—News; Jack Berch, Songs | WJZ—H. R. Baukhage, News |
| WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful | WMCA—News; Recorded Music |
| 1:15-WJZ—Woman's Exchange Show | WABC—Ma Perkins |
| 1:30-WEAF—Lopez Orchestra | WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News |
| 1:45-WEAF—Morgan Beatty, News | WOR—American Woman's Jury |
| WJZ—Housewives Protective League | WABC—The Goldbergs |

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

| | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2:00-WEAF—The Guiding Light | WOR—Talk—Martha Deane |
| WJZ—News; Walter Kiernan | WABC—Portia Faces Life |
| WMCA—News; Recorded Music | 2:15-WEAF—Today's Children |
| WJZ—Housewives Protective League | WABC—Joyce Jordan |
| 2:30-WEAF—Women in White | WOR—News; Talk—Jane Cowl |
| WJZ—Ladies, Be Seated | WABC—Young Dr. Malone |
| 2:45-WEAF—Hymns of All Churches | WABC—Perry Mason |
| 3:00-WEAF—A Woman of America | WOR—Consumers Quiz |
| WJZ—Morton Downey, Songs | WABC—Mary Martin |
| WMCA—News; Milt Greene, Songs | 3:15-WEAF—Ma Perkins |
| WJZ—Success Stories | WOR—Hollywood Star Time |
| WABC—Tena and Tim | WMCA—Adrian Rollini Trio |
| 3:30-WEAF—Pepper Young | WOR—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum |
| WJZ—Appointment With Life | WABC—News—John Daly |
| WMCA—News; Recorded Music | 3:45-WEAF—Right to Happiness |
| WABC—The High Places | |

Radio Concerts

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| 6:55 P.M. WLIB—Great Classics | 9:55 P.M. WNYC (also FM)—League of Composers Concert, Central Park Mall, by the Juilliard Summer School Orchestra conducted by Peter Wilhouski |
| 6:30-7 P.M. WQXR (also FM)—Dinner Music | 9:30-9:55 P.M. WQXR (also FM)—Music Festival |
| 7:05-8 P.M. WNYC (also FM)—Masterwork Hour | 10:30-11 P.M. WOR—John Corigliano, violinist and The Symphonette |
| 7:30-8 P.M. WQXR (also FM)—Spotlight Musicale | 12 P.M. - 1 A.M. WEVD—Symphonic Hour |
| 8-9 P.M. WQXR (also FM)—Symphony Hall | |
| 8:30-9:45 P.M. WNYC (also FM)—Anne Roselle, soprano | |

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|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 4:00-WEAF—Backstage Wife | WOR—Talk—John Gambling |
| WJZ—Ethel and Albert | WABC—Service Time |
| WMCA—News; Elton Britt, Songs | 4:15-WEAF—Stella Dallas |
| WJZ—Don Norman Show | 4:25-WABC—News; Recorded Music |
| 4:30-WEAF—Lorenzo Jones | WOR—Full Speed Ahead |
| WJZ—News—Westbrook Van Voorhis | WMCA—News; Recorded Music |
| 4:45-WEAF—Young Widder Brown | WJZ—Hop Harrigan |
| WABC—Scott Orchestra | 5:00-WEAF—When a Girl Marries |
| WOR—Uncle Don | WJZ—Terry and the Pirates |
| WABC—Eddie Dunn Show | WMCA—News; Recorded Music |
| 5:15-WEAF—We Love and Learn | WOR—Chick Carter |
| WJZ—Dick Tracy | 5:30-WEAF—Just Plain Bill |
| WOR—Adventures of Tom Mix | WJZ—Jack Armstrong |
| WABC—Navy School of Music | WMCA—News; Sports Talk |
| 5:45-WEAF—Front-Page Farrell | WOR—Superman |
| WJZ—Sea Hound | WABC—Wilderness Road |

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 6:00-WEAF—News Reports | WOR—Sydney Moseley, News |
| WJZ—News; John B. Kennedy | WABC—Quincy Howe, News |
| WMCA—News; Talks; Music | 6:15-WEAF—Concert Music |
| WOR—Newsreel | WJZ—Ethel and Albert |
| WABC—Edwin C. Hill, News | 6:30-WEAF—News—Frank Singiser |
| WJZ—Whose War? Sports Talk | WABC—Jeri Sullivan, Songs |
| WMCA—World News Round-Up | 6:40-WEAF—Sports—Bill Stern |
| 6:45-WEAF—Lowell Thomas | WOR—Sports—Stan Lomax |
| WJZ—Henry Taylor—News | WABC—The World Today—News |
| WMCA—String Music | 6:55-WABC—Joseph C. Harsch, News |
| 7:00-WEAF—Johnny Mercer Show | WOR—Ray Henle, News |
| WJZ—The Land of the Lost | WABC—I Love a Mystery |
| WMCA—News; Recorded Music | 7:15-WEAF—News—John W. Vandercreek |
| WOR—Recorded Music | WABC—Passing Parade |
| WMCA—Five-Star Final | 7:30-WEAF—Dick Haymes, Songs |
| WOR—Arthur Hale, News | WJZ—Jane, the Jesters, Songs |
| WABC—Concert Orchestra | WMCA—Johannes Steel, News |
| 7:45-WEAF—The Answer Man | WJZ—Don't You Believe It |
| WMCA—Dean Martin, Songs | 8:00-WEAF—Ginny Simms, Songs |
| WOR—Frank Singiser, News | WJZ—News Comments |
| WABC—Big Town | WMCA—News; Recorded Music |
| 8:15-WEAF—Nick Carter | WJZ—Lum and Abner |

WANT-ADS

Rates per word
(Minimum 10 words)

| | Daily | Sunday |
|---------------|-------|--------|
| 1 time | .07 | .08 |
| 3 times | .05 | .06 |
| 7 times | .03 | .05 |

P.O. No. ALGonquin 4-7854 for the nearest station where to place your Want-Ad.

DEADLINE: Noon Daily. For Sunday Wednesday 12 noon; for Monday, Saturday 12 noon.

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SERVICEMAN'S WIFE needs motherly type woman to care for 14 month child. Some housework in return for room, board, salary, beginning Sept. 1. Apply immediately RH. 4-0591.

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ACCOUNTANT with basic experience in public practice. Attractive salary and assignments. Answer in own handwriting giving details of age, experience and general qualifications. Box 105, c-o Daily Worker.

Literary Lookout

'Veteran Comes Back'
(Dryden Press, \$2.75)

By Samuel Putnam

There has been a good deal of talk of what is going to happen, what is likely to happen, or what very well might happen when the war is over, the peace won, and our fighting men come marching home to resume their places in civilian life.

Especially has there been talk of the grave possibility, and even, some would say, the probability that they will be made use of and led astray by fascist-minded demagogues, for reactionary purposes. That the situation in prospect is one that holds a distinct element of peril, unless the needs—all the needs—of the discharged veteran are properly provided for, few if any would deny.

They Are Busy

Already, from an early hour, we have seen the labor-baiters busy at trying to drive a wedge between the armed forces abroad and the workers at home. The efforts of Eddie Rickenbacker in this direction have not been, and should not be, forgotten; and he is not the only one by any means. In addition, there is the easily understood disgust of the man at the front over the echoes that he hears of domestic grumblings against rationing restrictions, the shortage of gas coupons, and similar wartime "hardships."

All of this tends dangerously to widen the gap between the military and civilian sections of the population, a gap which—and this is the thing that many of us, perhaps, do not realize—inevitably exists, and which must be filled in if our country is to be safe in the after-war years that lie ahead.

Study By Specialist

In his new book, *Veteran Comes Back* (Dryden Press, \$2.75), Dr. Willard Waller, Associate Professor at Barnard College, Columbia University, performs a real service by stating for us the difficult problem, setting forth the terms of the equation, even though one may feel that the answer given is lacking in completeness and hence not satisfactory.



A specialist in the study of the effects of war upon civilian life, Dr. Waller, himself a veteran of World War I, is the author of a number of well known works, including *War in the Twentieth Century*, *War in the Family*, etc. Essentially a social psychologist of the academic variety, he has most to contribute in this, his own specialized field. Particularly valuable is his portrayal of the unavoidable dislocations of military life and the difficulties and proper methods of readjustment. What he has to say about the treatment of the wounded and the maimed seems to me more than usually pertinent, sane, and helpful.

On the other hand, when it comes to a broader view of things, the outlining of a comprehensive program for the aid, employment, and general rehabilitation of the veteran, he is inclined to revert to the GOP "town pump" idea that all this must be achieved by the local community. He is dissatisfied with the GI Bill of Rights, feeling that it may "actually pauperize many veterans," but he has nothing better to suggest than the extending of aid and sympathetic understanding by the home folks. Nowhere is there any mention of the possibility, even, of a Federal works program to supplement private industry; and above all, no account is taken of the relation between employment in America and the fulfillment of the promise of Teheran. There must be full employment—but how?

In short, Dr. Waller's book is well worth reading for the considerable amount of information it contains and for a number of the points of view that are expressed in it; but I still feel that the problem has been little more than stated—and the solution in its larger aspects is not likely to be found at the town pump or around the village cracker-barrel, although the town and village will have their role to play in the great drama of peacetime reconstruction.

On the Air

World Problems to Be Discussed

Pressing international problems will be discussed by leading authorities of the United Nations in the course of a series of six special broadcasts of CBS' *People's Platform* on alternate Saturdays beginning Aug. 19, it was announced today by Lyman Bryson, CBS director of education. On the intervening Saturdays *People's Platform* will be devoted to domestic issues (WABC-CBS, 6:15 to 6:45 p.m., EWT).

Columbia's scheduling of this series on international problems complements a similar series planned by the British Broadcasting Corporation, Mr. Bryson said.

The initial broadcast of the international problems series will discuss *Should the Small Nations Have Their Say?* The participants in this discussion will be Carl J. Hambro, president of the Norwegian Parliament; Brooke Claxton, K. C., Parliamentary Secretary to Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, and Andre Michalopoulos, former Minister of Information for Greece.

Subsequent broadcasts will discuss the question of colonies, prevention of future wars, the problem of food for all nations, the work of United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, and what to do about Japan after the war is won.

The Treatment of Small Nations at International Conferences as an indication of the future of small countries in the post-war world will be discussed by the Honorable Hugues La Gallaix, Minister of Luxembourg, on WMCA's Eaton from Washington program, Tuesday, Aug.

8, 9:15 to 9:30 p.m. Mr. Le Gallais' authoritative analysis is based on his first-hand experiences as a representative of his country to the UNRRA, food and monetary conferences.

Frank Buck, noted explorer, and Michael Whelan and Beverly Roberts, Broadway stars, highlight Martha Deane's guest list for next week, when her broadcasts are heard over WOR, Monday through Friday, from 2 to 2:30 p.m.

Helen Hayes, one of the theatre's First Ladies, will star in the dramatic story of *This Lonely Year* when she appears as guest on *Something for the Girls*, transcribed Wave recruiting series, over WOR, Saturday, Aug. 12, from 9 to 9:15 a.m.

Written by Jean Holloway, the script casts Miss Hayes in the role of an American wife and mother whose husband has gone to war. Richard Widmark, stage and radio actor, is cast opposite Miss Hayes.

Invasion of Guam

First official pictures showing the recent invasion of Guam highlight the latest issue of RKO Pathe News. Vivid scenes show the final phases of the 17 day assault on the Japanese-held island in the Marianas.

Humphrey Bogart Urges Racial Unity

By HUMPHREY BOGART

How'd you like to earn a decoration from Hitler or Hirohito? Here's the way you work it. You don't have to join the German Army or the Japanese Army. You don't even have to blow up an American war plant.

It's easier than that. All you have to do is follow the line the Germans and their stooges are handing out in this country. All you have to do is swallow the race bunk. That's what the Germans want us to do. They figure that if enough of us talk this race bunk, we'll get to fighting among ourselves. That'll weaken us so much that we'll be easy pickings the next time—even if we should win this time.

THAT'S FREEDOM

Listen, brother. In this man's country you can marry the girl you like. You can pal around with the folks you like. You can pray in a church of your own choosing. Okay. But that doesn't mean that one kind of church is better than another. It doesn't mean one kind of people is better than another.

Let's look at the record.

Here's what science knows. It doesn't say maybe. It knows.

There are no "superior races." There are only people who for a time happen to be luckier or better situated than other people.

There are no "inferior races." There are only people who've had bad luck, or poor education, maybe



HUMPHREY BOGART

live in a tough climate.

For example, there's no such thing as a "Jewish race." There are Negro Jews, there are Chinese Jews. If you believe in the Jewish religion, you're a Jew. That's all there

is to it—although the Germans want you to believe different.

Examine a man's brain. It tells you nothing about his "race." Test his blood. It tells you nothing about his "race." (Healthy blood plasma can save the life of any wounded soldier of any color.) Nor does skin color mean a thing except that certain people have a little more of a chemical, melanin, in their skins, and that makes them look more or less like Joe Louis; and others have a little more of a chemical called carotene in their skins, and that makes them look a little more like me.

FIGURE THIS OUT

Figure this one out. It's funny, isn't it, that the two peoples on this earth who are responsible for the fact that decent Americans are suffering and dying today—the German and Japanese rulers—are exactly the two groups who believe in "race superiority" and "race inferiority" and who are out to murder everybody who doesn't agree with them.

So—if you want to be a German or a Japanese stooge, you know how to go about it. Just get out in the street or talk to your neighbor and preach race prejudice.

Hitler will bless you. Hirohito will applaud you. In fact, you'll be a damned good Japanese, a damned good German.

There's only one thing you won't be.

You won't be a good American.

FILMS

Mr. Winkle Misses the Bus

By FRANK ANTICO

The war was made to order for Mr. Winkle, the little bank clerk who hated his job, liked to work with his hands, needed a sense of pride and responsibility, and had to escape from his wife's middle-class abhorrence of manual labor.

Mr. Winkle though timid, had a philosophy, and after taking a couple of fortifying pills was able to proclaim it: don't let people order you around, fight for what you think is right, for what you really want to do with your life. So Mr. Winkle quit his bank job, opened a Fix-It Shop in his back yard, was dispossessed from his home by his mortified wife, and was all set for a satisfying trade when a registered letter headed "Greetings" reached him from the President of the United States.

Mr. Winkle Goes to War is the story of the transformation of an over-aged, hen-pecked timid desk-bound clerk into a much more youthful, determined and unfettered fighting man who discovers his soul in an Army manual. After performing a heroic deed in the Pacific area, he returns to his home

town to find an offer awaiting him to assume the vice-presidency of the bank. But Mr. Winkle, without swallowing a single pill, refuses the offer, because his philosophy is: no matter what your position in the community may be, you can still serve usefully in the improvement of your town. His wife, for some unexplained reason, throws her social position to the winds and her arms around Mr. Winkle. As the picture ends, his Fix-It Shop opens for business.

WRONG CASTING
That diffident, irresolute and soft-spoken actor, Edward G. Robinson, plays the Winkle role. This curious casting job succeeds only in accentuating the magazine-story unreality of the whole opus. The movie was obviously designed for the production of small-sized laughs that it precludes any serious discussion of Mr. Winkle's failure to philosophize about the war itself. Mr. Robinson, a mighty wise actor, is much too sapient to swallow the Winkle pill when there's so much better food around. In this case, he



EDWARD G. ROBINSON

acts silly because he actually really feels that way.

The induction and training scenes are rewarding. But you've probably seen them in other films, and they only serve to remind you that the war has moved a long way beyond where some movie producers are standing.

MOTION PICTURES

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open 9:15 A.M.
M-G-M's Production
"DRAGON SEED"
KATHARINE HEPBURN
WALTER HUSTON - ALINE MACMAHON
ANIM JABROFF - TURNER SEY
Spectacular Stage Presentation
Picture at 9:30, 12:37, 3:42, 6:50, 9:58
First Matinee - Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

SECOND BIG WEEK!
ARTKINO presents
"TWO SOLDIERS"
Comrades in Battle! Rivals in Love!
Extra: Chekhov's immortal comedy
"THE BEAR"
and RUSSIAN MUSICAL FESTIVAL
Cont. from 9 a.m. (air-cond.)
STANLEY 7th Ave. bet. 41-42 Sts.
WL 7-9006

MIA SLAVENSKA in
JEAN RENOST-LEVY'S
Ballerina
"PEASANTS"
High between Old and Old World
LIVINGSTON 2-4273

EXTRA... EXCLUSIVE N. Y. SHOWING
AND HIS
"WILSON"

UKRAINE LAST 2 DAYS
IN FLAMES
EXTRA! 1st Film
BATTLE OF GUAM
CITY THEATRE 14th St. Near 4th Ave.

Tuesday Calendar

PLAYS

Good Morning Corporal at the Playhouse. A comedy by Milton Herbert Gropper and Joseph Shalleck. In it are Russell Hardie, Charita Bauer, Joel Marston, Frances Tannehill, Donald Foster and Lionel Wilson.

CONCERTS

Stadium Concert — Ballet Program, Conductor Franz Allers—dancers Mia Slavenska, Leonide Massine, Igor Youskevitch, Audrey Keane, Yura Lasovsky and Norma Vaslavina.

Prospect Park — Maskowski's Moorish March; Tchaikovsky's Overture, Romeo and Juliet; Dvorak's Largo and Finale, from the New World Symphony; Other works by Arnold, Liszt, Sousa, Goldman, Offenbach.

Central Park Mall — Juilliard Orchestra; Conductor, Peter Willhousky. Presented under the auspices of the Department of Parks, the Associate Committee of the League of Composers and the Common Council for American Unity. 9 p.m.

Star Overseas

Dinah, star of radio and screen, has reached England to spend the next two months entertaining the troops, according to a cable from London.

Colombia, Venezuela Assail Pro-Nazi Role of Argentina

BOGOTA, Colombia, Aug. 7 (UP).—Failure of the Argentine government to contribute to hemispheric unity threatens to turn the South American continent into a center of European intrigue against the security of the Americas after the war, the governments of Venezuela and Colombia charged today in an official statement published concurrently here and in Caracas.

"The governments of Colombia and Venezuela," the communique said, "view with concern the situation that has resulted from Argentina's interpretation of Pan-American solidarity."

"The fact that one state (Argen-

tina) is acting isolately and divergently towards events that both countries appraise identically gives them cause for deep preoccupation because such discrepancy might jeopardize the outcome of the war because it affects the future general policy regarding the attitudes of the Hemisphere after the war."

"The governments of Colombia and Venezuela would be glad if the causes which prevent a full continental understanding would disappear so that Argentina would not continue to be separated from the other American republics when their destiny is decided at the forthcoming peace," the communique concluded.

Yanks Advance 3 Miles on Guam

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7 (UP).—American Marine and Army troops on Guam have captured one-third of the northern sector held by the Japanese and have advanced nearly three miles on the central front, the Navy disclosed tonight.

2,500 Bombers Hit Nazi Oil Plants

ALLIED SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, London, Aug. 7 (UP).—An estimated 2,500 American heavy bombers and fighters from Britain and Italy today bombed vital German oil installations and other industrial and military targets from northern France to Silesia.

The two-way assault, augmented by RAF night attacks on the Ruhr and strikes against the Ploesti-Bucharest area by American shuttle fighters en route from the Soviet Union to Italy, brought to more than a score the number of oil targets hit by the Allied air forces during the past 24 hours.

New Finn Cabinet Reported

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 7 (UP).—A new Finnish government has been formed with Antti Hackzell, 64-year-old Conservative and former foreign minister, as premier, it was reported reliably tonight, but the news will not be announced officially until tomorrow.

The cabinet list is not yet complete and there may be some changes, but it was reported that the government also would include as foreign minister Carl Enckell, a banker; interior minister Kaarlo Henrik Hillilae, governor of Lapland province; minister of finance Onni Lilttonen, a trade union leader; social affairs minister Eero Vuori, chairman of the Finnish trade unions, and minister of justice Baror Ernst von Born, head of the Swedish People's Party.

Report Berlin Police Chief Jailed

Count Wolf von Helldorf, police president of Berlin, has been dismissed for participating in the anti-Hitler plot, according to a broadcast of the British radio recorded by the United Press.

Bay State AFL Backs Kilgore-Truman Bill

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 7.—An emergency resolution urging passage of the Kilgore-Truman-Murray reconversion bill, was adopted today by the 400 delegates of the convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor. Copies of the resolution were wired to William Green and to the members of the Massachusetts delegations in the Senate and House.

French Patriots Wipe Out 10,000 Nazis in Two-Month Fight

ALGIERS, Aug. 7 (UP).—Gen. Charles De Gaulle, in a broadcast today called the French people to insurrection, saying that "soon, very soon" a powerful and experienced French Army, equipped with the most modern material, will join the Allied front in France.

"The battle of France, the battle of our France, is gaining ground and speed," he said. "In Normandy, the enemy is backing step by step before the British and American forces, and in Brittany his resistance has reached the final collapse."

De Gaulle said that the French Forces of the Interior are fighting successfully in the Massif Central, in the Alps, in Jura, Vosges and Ardennes departments, and in

Franch-Comte. He said that in the Vercors Massif, in southeastern France, two German divisions have been fighting since the middle of July, and that east of the Rhone over 10,000 Germans were annihilated in two months.

Commenting on the effectiveness of the resistance forces in the Allied campaign in France, De Gaulle said French troops since the Allied invasion have killed many thousands of troops in Normandy.

"The battle of France not only is in the front line," he said, "but has become a battle for the destruction of the invader on the whole depth of French territory."

De Gaulle closed his brief message with the words, "French people, stand up and fight."



U.S. paratroopers shown in one of their many spectacular landings on New Guinea. Note the Yank chutist sliding through the heavy ooze of Noemfoor Island, trailing his collapsed parachute. Other sky infantry fighters can be seen dropping around an airplane as the Americans take cover.

Marines Pursue Japanese In Guam 'Boondocks' Battle

By CHARLES P. ARNOT

ABOARD ADM. CONNOLLY'S FLAGSHIP OFF GUAM, Aug. 7 (Via Navy Radio) (UP).—Bearded, mud-caked marines and doughboys overran hastily-constructed Japanese roadblocks and combed the wilds of northern Guam today in a drive toward Mount Machanao, where the final battle of this methodical campaign may be fought.

Between the front lines and the island's northern tip are five miles of remote jungle terrain and several thousand Japanese who insist on fighting a desperate delaying action.

But they are without hope of escape and their eventual collapse can be only a matter of time.

Mercilessly bombed and shelled day and night, these bleary-eyed survivors of Guam's original garrison already are showing increasing signs of thirst, hunger and confusion.

Rising some 600 feet from the extreme northern tip of the island, Mount Machanao's wooded hillside offers the only high refuge for the Japanese last ditch stand on their western flank, where strong marine forces have plunged forward more than two miles in the past 24 hours.

Despite the terrain and the increasing efforts of the enemy to slow our advance, Lt. Col. E. N. Murray of Duluth, Minn., staff officer of the Third Marine Division, said American casualties were "light."

To the sharpshooting marines, who must have a name for everything, this is

the battle of the "boondocks"—a leather-neck term loosely applied to any rugged terrain, and particularly to Guam's thicket-covered tablelands.

Along the strategic curves and hilltops the Japanese have camouflaged some of their few remaining 75-millimeter cannon to halt our tanks, and dug flanking "hedgehog" defense pits to challenge our infantry assaults.

But so far their success has been meager. Nine field guns ranging from 37 millimeter to 75s and two tanks were destroyed yesterday as our advancing ground forces swept along the roads paralleling the west coast, with bazookas, grenades, machine guns and rifles.

Fanning out from the strategic Finegayan road junction, tank-supported infantrymen moved in two powerful columns north and northwest, overrunning the rubble-strewn villages of Ukudu and Liguana.

Before nightfall they had anchored their left flank at Haputo point on the western coast and were dug in along a line stretching clear across the island to Lumuna point just below Mount Santa Rosa on the left flank. This two mile advance was one of the greatest and least costly of the campaign, according to a Third Division spokesman. Most of the stubborn enemy resistance came from a pocket of 200 Japanese who remained entrenched behind one road block until almost half of their number had been killed. The survivors fled in disorder.

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